THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 86. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

Meeting at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York—Addresses of Chief Justice Chase, and Bishops Janes and Simpson—The Chief Justice Pleads for Civil and Political Rights for the Emancipated Slaves, Etc.

A public meeting was held last evening in St. Paul's Methodist church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Central Centenary Association, being the second of a series of meetings which are to be held during the present year, which is the hundredth year of the existence of the Methodist Church in America. The church, which is the largest in the city, was crowded long before the opening of the exercises. Aside from the importance and interest in the movement, so far as this influential denomination is concerned, the announcement that Chief Justice Chase would preside would have been sufficient to have crowded the house. It must not be understood that the Chief Justice, in consenting to preside, is a member of the Methodist denomination; but there is reason to believe that he, like every other good citizen, is interested in the furtherance of all religious and philanthropic movements—especially in connection with a denomination that is so intimately identified with the rise and growth of the American nation. As soon as Chief Justice Chase appeared he was applauded. The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn commencing

From all that dwell below the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise.

Rev. Dr. Cummings led in prayer, and appropriate selections of Scripture were read by the Rev. A. C. Foss.

Bishop Ames then said:—It affords me pleasure to introduce to the audience the Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who will preside during the meeting this evening.

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice, on arising to address the vast audience, was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:—I have accepted, my friends, the invitation extended to me to preside on this occasion with great pleasure. I feel that it is good to be here, and to participate in the great work, however humbly, of this year. I am told that on taking the chair I ought to address a few words to the people here assembled. My engagements have been such and so arduous that it has been impossible for me to prepare anything like a regular address, and you will not expect that I shall accomplish all that I hope, if I express the earnest sympathy I feel in the work which has called you together to-night. It leads us to look back, and it bids us look forward—a hundred years ago and a hundred years hence; a hundred years past, reaching back to a period of time when none of this vast audience, hardly any of the vast multitude which people the whole face of the earth, lived; reaching forward a hundred years to another point of time when all that are now engaged in the activities of life over the face of the whole earth shall have gone to their final account. It is a very interesting moment, this moment between the two centuries. Go back to the beginning of it, and our nation was not; this great American people had no existence, except in the hopes and in the faith, perhaps, of a few patriotic men. Then the foundations of this great Church, which now fills the land with its healing influences were laid, oh, in what feebleness. Who would have thought that the seed dropped into the earth, almost, as it were, to human eye by accident, was planted by the providence of God to spring up and to grow (all great growths are slow) slowly, slowly, yet surely, and extend its borders until it embraces a land the like of which the sun never has shone upon in its power, and its grandeur, and its strength. The Church whose centennial year we are celebrating now was rocked in the storms of the Revolution. It was itself a great asserter of human liberty. It asserted the right to proclaim the Gospel among men, no matter what ecclesiasticism might stand in the way. Its founder—himself a zealous adherent of the Church of England—was led through the providence of God to assert his independence of all earthly dominion, and to look only to God while he founded the Church in the New World. So, too, our country, loyal to the core, earnestly desiring to maintain its allegiance to the British crown, was forced to sever the bonds of that allegiance; and oh! how unwillingly the patriotic men of that age found themselves obliged to take their places among the nations of the earth. Contemporaneously the great church and the great nation were founded. (Applause.) And so they have lived together, the church multiplying her adherents, increasing everywhere her works, building her temples in every part of the land and gathering everywhere the lost and the forsaken into the fold of Christ, seeking to do good in the spirit of love, until to-day she spreads her borders throughout the vast extent of the republic. It is natural that in such a growth there should be some divisions, some alienations, some offshoots; but may we not hope that, as the causes of division pass one by one away, at length all the brethren who have been divided may stand together in one faith, owning one Lord and loving each other with one heart. (Renewed applause.) A hundred years ago! And now we are at the end of this hundred years. The Church which, at the beginning, was rocked by the storms of the Revolution, has just passed through another great revolution. The last days of the century, even more than the first days of the century, have been agitated by storm and tempest; and in these last days what a mission it has been for this American Methodist Episcopal Church to perform. I have had, as you know, some part to bear in this trying crisis myself; and how often I have thanked God that the Methodist Church throughout all the loyal land knew only one sentiment—that of devotion to God, and under God, to our country. (Applause.) But, my friends, I am glad to stand before you to-night and say how we have leaned upon you—how we have leaned upon your bishops—how we have leaned upon your ministers—how we have leaned upon your great people; and we have recognized among the bravest of the brave the men who have gone from the church to the battle-field, believing that it was their duty to sacrifice life for God, it was no less their duty, if need be, to sacrifice life for the country. (Applause.) And so we have passed through this storm, and we are emerging from it under the guidance of the same principle of love and justice which was the dew by which the early church was watered and nourished. Some think that there are great dangers around us. So there are. We exist every moment in the midst of great dangers; but for the superintending providence of God which preserves all the elements in their places, and all the elements in their respective functions, we could not exist for a single hour. We are always in great danger, but we are in no greater danger now than we have been at many times before; and I feel perfectly confident that He who has led us thus far through the storm and the tempest when the waves ran highest and the winds swept most fiercely over our society, when the storm was at the very loudest, that He will guide us through these waves which still heave their surges upon the shore. But they are not the waves of the tempest; they are the waves of the subsiding storm. (Cheers.) But what is the principle which led to the foundation of the church? I take it that it was love to man and love to God—precisely the reverse of the old pagan principle, which was selfishness and hate; and as that separated peoples and nations, so this new principle gathers together peoples, nations, and individuals. As they planted repugnance and distrust, these plant concord and mutual trust. And now these principles of mutual trust, mutual dependence, and mutual help, have brought together this nation, this great nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Canadas, and bind it together by indissoluble ties, this same principle must guide us still; and we have now to-day the illustration of it in the steady progress which the nation is making, as well as the Church, in recognizing the rights of man, and the duties of man to man. (Cheers.) We cannot any longer look upon the face of any human being and not feel that he is our brother man. (Renewed applause.) A slave, represented upon a Roman stage in a play written by a Roman who was himself a slave, uttered, eighteen hundred years ago, this sentiment, standing in front of a Roman audience:—"I reckon nothing that is human as alien to myself." Think of the force of those words in that day. Roman citizenship embraced all that there was that was considered valuable in the world, and here was a man outside of the pale of Roman citizenship standing up and saying, "I reckon nothing human alien to me," and thunders of applause greeted that sentiment from Roman lips. Now, then, it was a mere sentiment; it was not a principle, as all history attests. It was nothing in which men thoroughly believed—nothing for which any man was willing to die; but now that principle comes down from Heaven; it comes from Him who died to redeem mankind; and He who shed His precious blood for all men, now has breathed upon the heart of this great nation that sublime thought that it counts nothing human alien to it, and that it is willing and ready to do all its duty by the humblest and the poorest of mankind. (Applause.) Now, then, I shall never forget with what sentiments I learned that one great of justice was to be performed in the name of the American people by him, who, through an assassin's hand, has been sent to his home, we trust, in Heaven, and will be perpetually remembered among men for his kindness of heart, his conscientiousness, and his goodness. He resolved, as he told me himself, one night lying in his bed, meditating upon the state of the country, that if it should please God to drive the army of Lee from Pennsylvania, that he would proclaim freedom to the slaves. Lee was driven from Pennsylvania, and Mr Lincoln said to me, "I wish he had been driven further; but I have got to do it, and I will issue the proclamation"—(applause)—and the proclamation was issued, how cautiously and guardedly, you know, at first; but the ninety or one hundred days arrived, and first of January came, and the proclamation was made the great fact in American history. (Renewed applause.) Every human being throughout the whole length and breadth of this land received from the American nation, through its honored head, the pledge that they should be maintained in their freedom; and so now this proclamation has been consecrated as a part of the American Constitution by the action of this same American people. But there is more work to be done. Slaves emancipated are but half men. They must be educated; they must have the gospel preached to them; and we have missionaries going abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land preaching to them, and everywhere noble women and noble men are consecrating their energies to the work of their instruction. But this is not all that is necessary. The faith which has been pledged to them by the nation, that they shall be maintained in their freedom, must be redeemed; and to-day we have the intelligence that the Congress of the United States, representing the heartfelt sentiments and the fixed resolves of the whole of the American loyal people, have declared that these emancipated slaves shall have equal civil rights. (Applause.) A step further remains among the steps; for it is a long work this raising a whole people; but one of these steps, as I count it, is that they to whom you have given freedom must be permitted to defend it by the ballot. (Loud applause.) And, speaking here between the two centuries, I should be unfaithful to my own convictions if I refrained from uttering that word before you. But, then, let us look forward. This work is all to be done; civil rights are to be secured, political rights are to be secured, fraternity is to be established, and we are to feel that every man who wears the image of God is entitled to all the rights which God has given to his children. (Applause.) Everything is to be left, then, to the operations of those natural laws by which men raise themselves in society, each selecting those whom he prefers for his associates, and no man dreaming that any other man has a less right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and all the means by which life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are guaranteed and defended than he has himself. And now, my friends, so much for what the nation and the church have done together thus far. A hundred years to come! When we look back and see what God hath wrought; when we see what He has been preparing in these later days through all this great work of mercy and enfranchisement, what can we think a hundred years to come? Who can tell what this nation is to become if it is only faithful to itself? Who can measure the work that this church has to perform in making this nation true to itself and true to its God? I verily believe that but for this church nothing of that which we have thus far realized could have been accomplished. I verily believe that God in His providence raised up this church. I do not say that He did not give appropriate spheres of action to other churches; but I do verily believe that God raised up this (the Methodist) church for the purpose of aiding in leading this nation to these grand results. Now this church is celebrating her centenary year. She is calling upon the members of her own denomination and I am glad to know that many other households of the Christian name are ready to come forward and stand with her, recognizing all that she has done, praying for her success, and anxiously sympathizing with her, anxious that she shall attain greater measures of efficiency and usefulness. I say this church, thus aided this year, is preparing to take her place—not to take her place—she has taken it—but to keep her place and to move forward in her place in the van of Christian and moral regeneration. And then I shall not undertake to portray the future as it rises dimly before me; and I see the great multitudes now filling the land, doubling and quadrupling and quintupling; I see such churches as this rising all over it, and vessels, winged with steam, bearing the Gospel messengers to earth's remotest corners, and telegraphic wires girdling the earth in every direction—more numerous round the world than they are to-day through New York—so that every pulsation of every heart is responded to throughout the world, and the Church multiplied in her numbers, purified in her faith, standing between the world and God, bearing aloft the standard of regeneration and salvation—the powers of language and of conception fail. No human being can paint what the centenary of Methodism is to bring forth. It is in the hands of God. He who has wrought thus far will work still. Only be it ours—our part, however humble, to do something while we yet live that these glorious hopes may be realized for those who are to come after us.

The Chief Justice was frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech.

A letter was read from the Hon. William Lawrence, who was announced to speak, apologizing for not being able to leave his seat in Congress, in consequence of the necessity of giving his vote for the Civil Rights bill. The announcement was received with great applause.

Bishops Janes and Simpson delivered eloquent speeches in favor of erecting a splendid building for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. Bright Supports the Measure.

At a Birmingham meeting the following letter was read:—

ROCHDALE, March 25.—I feel sorry that I cannot be at your meeting to-morrow night, to witness and to help the expression of the sentiments of Birmingham upon the question which is now exciting so much interest throughout the country. I cannot write as I could speak, but I must write a few lines to you. The Franchise Bill, now before Parliament, is a perfectly honest bill. It will, if it become a law, give votes more extensively to the middle class, both in counties and boroughs, and it will overthrow the principle of working class exclusion, which was established by the Reform Act of 1832. It will admit to the franchise so many of the working class in all important and populous boroughs that they, as a class, will no longer feel themselves intentionally excluded by the law. In the counties it will enfranchise two hundred thousand men, and it may be expected in some counties to make the representation less that of the class of landlords and more that of the great body of the occupiers of houses and land within the country. It will enfranchise in London and in all the great cities a considerable number of young men and of artisans who live in lodgings or in parts of houses, and it will thus extend the franchise to many not included in the suffrage granted by the Reform act. I say the bill is an honest bill; and if it is the least the Government could offer, it may be that it is the greatest which the Government could carry through Parliament. Parliament is never hearty for reform or for any good measure. It hated the Reform bill of 1831 and 1832. It hated the bill which repealed the Corn law in 1846. It does not like the Franchise bill now upon its table. It is to a large extent the offspring of landlord power in the counties, and of tumult and corruption in the boroughs, and it would be strange if such a Parliament were in favor of freedom and of an honest representation of the people. But, notwithstanding such a Parliament, the bill will pass if Birmingham and other towns do their duty.

There is opposed to it the Tory party, of whose blindness and folly we have abundant proofs in all its history. We have no reason now to expect from it a wiser course, and we have a small section of men who do not accept the name of Tory, but zealously do its work.

These combine to form a conspiracy on which all the hopes of Mr. Disraeli and the opposition are based. I think a more dirty conspiracy has not been seen in the House of Commons during many generations. It is directed against this bill, and not less against Lord Russell, by whom the liberal and popular policy of the Government has been determined.

What should be done, and what must be done under these circumstances? You know what your fathers did thirty-four years ago, and you know the result. The men who, in every speech they utter, insult the working men, describing them as a multitude given up to ignorance and vice, will be the first to yield when the popular will is loudly and resolutely expressed. If Parliament street, from Charing Cross to the venerable Abbey, were filled with men seeking a reform bill as it was two years ago with men come to do honor to an illustrious Italian, these slanderers of their countrymen would learn to be civil, if they did not learn to love freedom. This bill appeals to the middle and working classes alike. It is a measure of enfranchisement to both of them, and they should heartily unite in an effort to make it a law. That which the Tories and the "dirty conspiracy" oppose cannot but deserve the support of every liberal man in the kingdom. If the population of the Birmingham district would set apart a day, not for "humiliation," but for a firm assertion of their rights, in great meetings, or in one vast gathering, they might sustain the franchise bill, and beat down as by one blow the power that threatens to bolt the door of Parliament against the people.

I hope we shall see in all the towns of Great Britain during the coming fortnight, a great support of the Government and the bill. If the vote of want of confidence is carried against the Government, there will be a change of ministers or a dissolution of Parliament. If the towns do their duty the Government will be safe, because the bill will be safe, and the suffrage once established on a more rational basis the country can then turn its attention to the arrangement and distribution of seats, which is just as needful as a wider suffrage to give us a fair representation of the nation.

Great meetings and great petitions will be not only useful but effectual.

I am very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Passage by the House Yesterday—Exciting Scenes—The Vote—The Absentees—The Galleries—Speaker Colfax, Etc.

From the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Civil Rights bill is a law. The House, following the example of the Senate, passed the bill at three o'clock to-day by the large vote of one hundred and twenty-two ayes to forty-one noes. After a rainy and inclement Sunday the sky broke bright and clear this morning, and at an early hour the avenue was alive with visitors proceeding to the Capitol, and before the hour of twelve the House galleries were crowded with spectators. The proceedings of the morning hour showed very plainly the impatience of the House to get at the matter which was supposed to be on the Speaker's table. Several matters which came up in order were peremptorily postponed, others referred, and still others voted down, while the buzz of conversation all over the Hall was so incessant that the Speaker's gavel frequently rapped to order, and the clusters of members and others in the area behind the seats were instructed to retire to the cloak-room for conversation.

At the expiration of the morning hour, ten minutes past one, Mr. James F. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, under whose special control the bill had originally passed the House, got the floor, when Mr Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Ancona of Pennsylvania, simultaneously demanded the "regular order" in the hope apparently of delaying action; but this was promptly met by Mr. Wilson, who moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, which, the Chair said, took precedence of all other motions or business.

The bill and veto message were then read, which occupied one hour.

Mr. Wilson then said that when the bill was before the House on its passage two weeks were spent in its discussion—over forty speeches being made—and opportunity given to everybody who wanted to discuss it. He therefore hoped the House would sustain him in the demand for the previous question, which he then made.

Here the Democrats took umbrage at what they deemed the abridgment of debate, and began to filibuster. Several dilatory motions followed, when a motion to lay the bill on the table was voted down, ayes 37, nays 121.

The previous question was then sustained without a division, and the main question ordered.

Then began the roll-call leisurely, distinctly and emphatically; the responses coming with equal clearness and emphasis, disclosing as the remarkable result that every member present, with one exception, responded to their names in the regular order of the call of the roll. The Speaker then ordered his name to be called, which done, the vote was read and carefully footed up, and the Speaker formally announced that the Civil Rights bill, having passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote and the House of Representatives by one hundred and twenty-two ayes to forty-one noes, also a two thirds vote, it had become, according to the Constitution, the law of the land.

This was succeeded by a scene of the most tumultuous applause, both on the floor and in the galleries, lasting for several minutes, and participated in by ladies as well as gentlemen, black as well as white, and amid which at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

Seldom if ever in the annals of legislation in this country has such a scene been witnessed on the passage of any legislative measure. The House was unusually well represented, there being only 18 members absent while several others had telegraphed that they were on their way, but failed to arrive in time.

Three members were present who did not vote, making 21 members who failed to record their votes. Of those absent Messrs Ames, of Massachusetts, Anderson, of Missouri, Blaine, of Maine, Hubbard, of New York, Dumont and Julian, of Indiana, Kuykendall, of Illinois, Sloan, of Wisconsin, Warner, of Connecticut, Culver and Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Driggs, of Michigan, in all twelve, and all Republicans, would have voted for the bill. Messrs. Blow of Missouri, Bingham, of Ohio, and Stillwell, of Indiana Republicans; Goodyear, Jones, and Chanler, of N. York, Grider, of Kentucky, Johnson of Pennsylvania, and Kerry, of Indiana, Democrats, in all nine, would have voted against the bill, making the total, in a full House, one hundred and thirty-four against fifty. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, did not vote, because paired with Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stillwell was paired with Mr. Julian, and Mr. Driggs, the only other member present who did not vote, missed the opportunity by being unintentionally absent when the roll was called.

The Republicans, or those elected on the Union party issue against Democratic opponents, who voted against the bill, were Messrs. Raymond of New York; Phelps, of Maryland; Latham and Whaley, of West Virginia; and Smith, Rousseau, and Randall, of Kentucky; in all seven. Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, was the only member from that State who voted for the bill. Of the Republican members from New York city and Brooklyn, Messrs. Dodge, Darling, and Humphrey voted aye, and Mr. Raymond no. To-night everything is quiet, and there is little or no excitement over "the situation."

—General Sheridan, after his recent Texan tour, stated his opinion succinctly and forcibly, as follows:—"If I owned h—l and Texas, I would rent Texas, and live at the other place." Just like him. Always running into the hottest fire.

—Advices from the Land Office at Booneville say that 40,000 acres of land in Southwest Missouri are being taken up per month, under the Homestead act, and that the extraordinary amount of 70,000 acres per month will be reached by next May.

—As the names of inventors are sometimes forgotten, and even lost, we may here mention that a French photographer, named Disderi, claims to be inventor of the "carte de visite," patented November 27, 1854. M. Disderi, who has establishments in Paris, Toulon, and Madrid, has lately opened branches in London—one, in Brompton, being for equestrian photography. He announces that photo-painting, carte-enamel, and photography on silk are his new processes.

—The *Moniteur des Arts* gives the following art statistics. The galleries of the Louvre, exclusive of the Campana collection, contains 2000 pictures, viz.:—560 Italian, 620 Flemish, Dutch, and German, 700 French, and 20 Spanish. There are 12 Raphaels, 3 Correggios, 18 Titians, 12 Paul Veroneses, 9 Leonardo da Vincis, 5 Peruginis, 4 Giorgionis, 42 Rubenses (?), 22 Van Dycks, 17 Rembrandts, 18 Wouvermans, 54 Teniers, 2 Hobbemas, 11 Berghems, 10 Van Huysums, 10 Holbeins, 11 Murillos, 42 Poussins, 24 Lesuers, 16 Claude Lorraines, 41 Joseph Vernets, 13 Davids, 7 Girards, and 3 Gros.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE "BELGIAN" AT PORTLAND.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

A GREAT WAR IMMINENT.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES

Continued Warlike Preparations.

A COLLISION DEEMED INEVITABLE

Europe on the Eve of Momentous Times.

ENGLAND EXHORTED TO HOLD ALOOF.

A British Squadron for the St. Lawrence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

PORTLAND, April 10.—The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th ult., via Londonderry on the 30th, arrived at this port at 6·30 o'clock this morning.

The *North American* was to leave Liverpool simultaneously with the *Belgian*, but she was detained, and will bring one day's later news via Londonderry.

The London *Times* of the 30th says.—"There is too much reason to believe that the peace of Europe is about to be broken by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern times."

The *Times* heartily trusts that England may hold aloof.

Half-a-dozen war vessels were preparing for sea at Plymouth, and are reported to be destined for the St. Lawrence.

The 30th being Good Friday, was observed as a holiday, and consequently there is no later commercial news.

The language of the Prussian press, by evident dictation of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made throughout the kingdom.

In Austria the Government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle.

Austria is said to have determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and, if necessary, will propose the question to be referred to a European Congress.

The *Independance Belge* of the 29th has news that the King of Prussia consents to certain military arrangements, which, though only preliminary, indicate that war is almost inevitable.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains at 6 per cent.

MARINE.—Arrived from Baltimore, *Chilena*, a Liverpool.

The steamship *Erin*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—The commercial news is no later than by the steamer *England*, but is more in detail.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour very dull; wheat tends downwards; corn firmer and 6d. higher; but was easier at the close. Mixed 29s.@29s. 3d.

Provisions.—The same authorities report Beef quiet and steady. Pork easier; Bacon inactive. Lard tends downwards; sales at 72s. Butter quiet and steady. Tallow quiet, and 6d. lower.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports Sugar quiet and 6d. lower. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Ashes still advancing; sales at 36@37s. Cod oil no sales. Linseed Oil scarce; sales at 42s.@42s. 6d. Rosin steady at 7s.@11s. for American. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 49s for French. Petroleum quiet at 2s.@2s. 2d. for refined.

LONDON, March 29.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except Corn, which is firmer, and 6d.@1s. higher. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea firmer. Rice steady. Tallow dull at 49s.@49s 6d.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, March 29—Evening.—Nothing of moment since the close of the commercial despatches this afternoon. Beef easier. Bacon inactive, and 1s. lower on the week. Lard still declining; sales at 71s.@73s. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, March 29—Evening.—Consols closed at 86⅝@86¾. United States 5-20s, 71@71½. Illinois Central, 80@80½; Erie, 55@55½.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Philadelphia, *General George*, at Marseilles. Arrived from Baltimore, March 29, ships *Potosi*, *W. L. Burroughs*, and *Artistic*, at Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Semmes at the Fair—The Attendance Still Large—Arrest for Murder and Robbery, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Semmes, the ex-Rebel pirate, visited the Southern Fair yesterday and last night, causing a sensation. The crowd in attendance at the Fair continues unabated.

A man named Dickerson has been arrested, charged with the murder of Captain James P. Pritchett, who sailed from Baltimore recently, and was reported accidentally lost overboard in Chesapeake Bay. It now appears that Dickerson was aware that Prichett had $2500 about his person, which, it is supposed, Dickerson and a companion aboard the boat murdered Captain Pritchett for.

Milton Whitney, our celebrated criminal lawyer, is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

Dinner to Mr. Brooks.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Manhattan Club, of this city, propose to give Mr. James Brooks a public dinner next Monday. Ex-Senator Stockton and D. W. Voorhees are expected to be present.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Winnebago Treaty.

The President has proclaimed the treaty made between the United States and the Winnebago Indians. This tribe convey to the Government all their right, title, and interest in their present reservation in the Territory of Dakotah. In consideration of this the United States cede the land to them in Nebraska, and agree to subsist them for one year in their new home, and furnish them with saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, guns, horses, and whatever may be necessary to their domestic comfort.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The President has approved and signed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Among the items are the following:—

To enable the Light House Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation, discontinued by the enemy on the Southern coast, $100,000.

For refurnishing and repairing the President's House, $48,000.

(In addition to $8000 for repainting it, inside and out.)

For defraying the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraham Lincoln, $30,000.

For the purchase of Ford's Theatre, the scene of the assassination, $100,000.

The act gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell the property known as the Pennsylvania Bank Building, provided it shall not be for a sum less than $110,000.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) presented a resolution reaffirming the resolution adopted by the Senate in July, 1861, that "the war was conducted to re-establish the Union, with the rights of the States unimpaired, and endorsing President Johnson for his efforts to restore peace and harmony on that basis.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) objected to the present consideration of the above, and it went over.

Mr. Saulsbury gave notice that he would call it up on Friday next.

A bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for her war expenses was passed.

A bill to grant 100,000 acres of public land to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle, in the State of Michigan, was passed.

Two thousand extra copies of the Coast Survey Report were ordered to be printed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The General Appropriation bill passed finally.

The following House bills were also passed finally:—Returning certain moneys to the York and York County Banks; authorizing persons whose wives or husbands are *non compos mentis* to sell and convey real estate; authorizing Bishop Wood to sell certain real estate in Carbondale; incorporating the Lehigh Mountain Spring Water Cure Hotel Company; incorporating the Good Will Mining Company; incorporating the Atlas Mining Company of Arizona; incorporating the Mount Carmel Locust Mountain Coal Company.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were passed:—

Equalizing soldiers' bounties. Authorizing the West Philadelphia Institute to sell certain real estate. Incorporating the Girard Hotel Company.

Various local bills were considered. No new bills can be now introduced this session.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—Colonel R. B. Roberts, Senior A. D. C. on the staff of Governor Curtin, and for the past two years head of the executive military department, was at his own request relieved from further duty. The executive military department will hereafter be in charge of Colonel Thomas. Colonel Roberts returns to Pittsburg to resume his practice at the bar.

Arrest of Supposed Fenians.

TORONTO, April 10.—Michael Murphy, President of the Hibernian Society, and five others have been arrested at Cornwall on their way to Portland, on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian movement. Arms and ammunition were found on them. They were brought before a magistrate to-day.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Rumored Removal of Jeff. Davis on Writ of Habeas Corpus—His Health Growing Worse—Fears Entertained that if Not Released from Imprisonment He Will Die During the Coming Summer.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—It has been confidentially whispered here to-day that it is in contemplation to effect the removal from here to Richmond of Jeff. Davis on a writ of habeas corpus. If the late proclamation of the President will admit of such a step being taken, there can be no doubt of these readiness of plenty to make the effort.

It is asserted that the Government would thrown no serious obstacle in the way of accomplishing such a result. By this step the Government, it is insisted, would rid itself of a responsibility it is more anxious than otherwise to get rid of; or, in other words, become relieves of the care and custody of what has come to be regarded as a very considerable elephant. Of course, this is merest rumor and assertion, founded on belief, having possibly no foundation whatever in fact. A strong coloring, however, is given to the rumor by the arrival this morning of Dr. Craven, former Post Surgeon, and for months the well known medical attendant and adviser of Jeff. Davis. It will be remembered that it was through Dr. Craven's influence that Mr. Davis was allowed exercise, and through this, and his removal from the damp and unwholesome casemate he had been occupying to Carroll Hall, the saving of his life—to such a very low physical condition had he been reduced by his close confinement and the treatment he had received—is generally and freely accredited. It is also known that since going from here Dr. Craven has spared no influence in his power to have Mr. Davis brought to trial, if for no other reason, to bring his imprisonment to a close, already protracted nearly a year, and thereby not only settle the vexed question as to what shall be done with him, but unquestionably prolong his life. Justice requires it to be stated that in taking such an active course on Mr. Davis' behalf Dr. Craven has not been and is not actuated by any sympathy for Rebellion or its acknowledged head and front in the person of Mr. Davis.

His action has been instigated by motives of simple justice and humanity towards his late distinguished patient. We shall soon see what will come of it. In the meanwhile the great ex-Rebel chieftain himself continues on the even tenor of his way pretty much as for months past. His obdurate will and intense pride of character have borne him up thus far; but there is an end to human endurance, and the words "I breathe and I can bear" of Byron must merge into a poetic fiction. It is becoming thus with Davis. An officer told me to-day that he felt sure he would not live the summer out if kept in prison.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The daughter of a wealthy farmer in Missouri eloped with a negro.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, April 10, 1866. }

The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which is the most active on the list; about 5000 shares of preferred sold at from 26¾@27¼, the former rate a decline of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sold at 32¼, a decline of ¼; Reading at 50⅜@50⅝, an advance of ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, no change; 117 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 52½ for Norristown; 55½ for Minehill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 60½ for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 45 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are in better demand. 5-20s sold at 103¾@104; 6s of 1881 at 105; 7·30s at 100¼; and 10-40s at 91¼@91½. State and City loans are without change. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86½; and new City 6s at 92½.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 45 for Hestonville; 34 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 53 for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 62 for City; 60 for Corn Exchange; and 56½ for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 14, a decline of ¼; 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for preferred do.; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 8½, no change.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"The supply of money available for use on the Stock Exchange is in excess of the demand at 6 per cent., but there are very few exceptions at 5, and them only on Governments. In the discount line first-class commercial paper is in demand at 7@7½ per cent., with a more eager disposition on the part of lenders to employ capital in this way. The second grade is quoted at 8@9, but inferior signatures are out of favor, and the suspension of Rich's bank in Buffalo to-day, following upon the Rochester Bank, and other recent failures, is not calculated to improve confidence in this direction."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The market for money is even easier to-day than at the close of last week. Large sums were left with the dealers in Government securities at 5 per cent., and other stock loans were made with ease at 6 per cent., and there is a demand for choice merchant paper at 6½@7 per cent. One of our neighbors, we notice, attributes the ease in money to the "stagnation" in trade. He evidently wrote without looking into the trade figures of the week past, and without understanding that business in both foreign and domestic merchandise has not been so active in all this spring as at present, nor the export trade so important."

—It appears from a communication prepared at the War Department, in reply to a resolution of the House, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company received from the United States, for transportation of troops and supplies, from March, 1862, to April, 1865, $2,592,156, and from other roads $332,113. The Company paid to these other roads $876,436. The net revenue received by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, within the above-named period, was $2,047,833.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 U S 6s 81..s5..105	100 sh Catawissa pf.. 26
$3000 U S 5-20s 62....103¾	200 sh do......b30 27
$1000 do....1865.104	800 sh do......... 27
$2000 U S 10-40s.... 91¾	500 sh do......s30 27
$500 do......... 91¾	200 sh do....sown 27
$500 U S 7-30s. July 100¼	1300 sh do......b5 27¼
$200 do......... 100¼	100 sh do......s60 27
$2000 Pa 5s......... 86½	100 sh do......s30 27¼
$3000 do......... 86½	100 sh do b80 27¼
$600 City 6s, new... 92	100 sh do......... 27¼
$600 do......... 92½	200 sh Reading.....c 50⅝
$2000 Alleg Co 5s... 55	100 sh do.....b30 50⅝
100 sh Ph & E....s30 32¼	100 sh do.....b30 50¾
200 sh Cata pf....s5. 27	50 sh do.........50·69
200 sh do......b5 27	300 sh do......... 50⅝
200 sh do......... 27	100 sh do......s5 50⅝
200 sh do...s60wn 26¾	36 sh Penn R....... 57
100 sh do......s30 26¾	200 sh Ocean. 8½
150 sh New Creek... ¾	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............126¼	12 M..............125⅝
11 A. M..............125¾	1 P. M..............126

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	125¾	126¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	119	120
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1·10	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 10.—The downward movement in gold and exchange has tended to flatten the market for merchandise generally, but it has had no perceptible effect in Breadstuffs.

Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and prime is in demand. Small sales of fair and good at $4 50@5 75. Timothy is scarce, and taken on arrival at $4 50. Flaxseed is dull and sells slowly at $2 50@2 55.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was made at $29 ⅌ ton.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market. The receipts and stocks of good quality continue light, and holders are firm in their views, but the demand is limited. The sales reach about 2000 bbls., principally Northwestern, at $8·50@9 25 for fair and choice, and 150 bbls scraped at $6. Superfine is selling in a small way at $6 25@7; extras at $7 25@8; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $9@10; and fancy at $11@15 according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

Prime Wheat is in good request, but the offerings are very small. Sales of red at $2 10@2 50 for fair and choice. White ranges from $2·40 to $2 80. The market is very poorly supplied with Corn, and it is in demand. Small sales of yellow at 77@78c. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54c., and small lots at 55c.

Whisky continues quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at $2·25@2 26 for Pennsylvania, and $2 28 for Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Cotton market is dull at 37 cents for Middlings. Flour is dull and the prices for common are drooping; sales of 5000 barrels $6 60@8 for State; $8 15@11 for Ohio and $6 60@8 for Western; Southern unchanged, 600 barrels sold; Canadian heavy, with sales of 300 barrels at $7 20@11 25. Wheat dull; common heavy. Corn firm but quiet. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $25 62½ for Mess. Lard heavy at 16@18c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Cumberland preferred 44; Illinois Central scrip, 114½; Michigan Southern, 80; New York Central 91½; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 50½; Missouri 6s, 72½; Erie, 74½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55½; United States Coupons, 1881, 104½; ditto, 1864 103½; Ten-forties, 91½; United States Treasury Notes, 100¾@100½; One Year Certificates, 99½. Gold, 125¾@125½.

—An unknown woman, too poor to pay the fare across the regular bridge at Troy, on Sunday evening, attempted to pass on the long railroad bridge, and, becoming dizzy, fell through into the water and was drowned. No one knew her name or history, but it is supposed that she was the mother of a little boy who was found crying in the streets for his mother on the same evening.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and the President—A Policy of Conciliation Necessary.

From the Times.

For the sake of the country and the honor and well-being of the Republican party, it is to be hoped that the statements in circulation purporting to indicate the plans and purposes of divers members of either branch of Congress have no foundation outside the minds of their authors. If half of them were true, there would be reasons for anticipating another revolution as a not improbable contingency.

All these stories assume the existence of a fierce, implacable, continuous hostility between the President and the majority in Congress. They impute to the President a disposition to act the usurper, and to his antagonists a modest and unambitious but firm determination to baffle him by every means at their command. It is taken for granted that he will practically refuse to execute the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, and impeachment is threatened as a consequence. Preparations for a struggle are represented as already in progress—the President relying upon the white soldiers, while the negro troops are to be employed against him. And Congress, it is said, instead of adjourning, will constitute itself a sort of permanent Committee of Safety, whose prime duty will be to thwart everything the President may attempt to do, and carry out the views of its leaders with unwavering firmness.

We look upon these statements as the inventions of sensation-mongers, and as such, unworthy of serious specific denial. The only circumstance which invests them, or any of them, with importance sufficient to justify notice, is their publication, with more or less disguise, in the columns of journals which strenuously support the aims of Messrs. Stevens and Sumner. Of course, we do not propose to make these gentlemen responsible for the sayings of newspapers over which they cannot have direct control. But we mention it as a fact pregnant with mischief, that the papers which are trying to prejudice the President by representing him as unmindful of his duty, and which are advocating his impeachment to prevent the consummation of his policy, belong exclusively to the extreme portion of the press.

Now, whether in a party or national sense, nothing can be more injurious than adherence to the course thus begun. The spirit it exhibits is fanatical, tyrannical, traitorous. It would entail disgrace, disaster, destruction upon the Union party. And it would bring upon the country strife and suffering, if not a renewal of civil war.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, no doubt greatly exaggerated when he said that "the Republican party is crumbling to pieces." But there is just enough of truth in the remark to commend it to the careful consideration of every man who regards the mission of that party as yet unfulfilled. Under almost any circumstances, a party cannot but suffer from settled hostility to a President elected in its name. The injury is greater when, as in the case of President Johnson, the charges of inconsistency attach to a section in Congress and not to the Executive. The ground upon which he was elected he occupies still. His Cabinet advisers are the advisers selected by his predecessor. The principles upon which the war was conducted, the purpose for which it was waged, have been, and to this day are, the principles and purpose of his administration. When, therefore, he is assailed by extreme men, it is because they drag into the party issues of which the great body of its members never dreamed, or give prominence to views which the party, as a party, never sanctioned; and in either event the party suffers. All talk of its "crumbling to pieces" is premature. But that it has been seriously weakened by the occurrences of the last four months is undeniable; and equally certain is it that the differences between Congress and the President, if persisted in and made wider, will result in the "crumbling" of which the Kansas Senator has spoken.

Other interests, however, than those of party, demand the abatement of hostility, as towards the President, and the adoption of a policy fitted to restore peace and confidence to the country. We may well be proud of the manner in which the finances, the industry, and the trade of the country passed through an ordeal that would have entailed bankruptcy and distress upon the richest nations of the Old World. But we must not thence infer that we may safely postpone attention to the financial and industrial problems which remain as the unadjusted legacies of the war. We have no desire to play the part of alarmists. We think, indeed, that these problems, complicated and difficult though they be, there is no danger which wise legislation and prudent administration may not materially mitigate. But our safety depends upon vigilance, and the prompt application of the necessary checks and remedies; and these again call for calm, non-partisan effort on the floor of Congress. In the absence of this all interests are imperilled. Dulness begotten of uncertainty and caution culminating in fear are the characteristics of the great financial and mercantile centres. Every day devoted to the partisan struggle makes matters worse. Every fresh sign of bitterness, every new token of difficulty, awakens apprehensions in the world of trade and money, and strengthens the popular feeling in favor of a conservative policy.

On every ground, then, the cultivation of a conciliatory temper by Congress is greatly to be desired. It is expedient politically and nationally: politically, if those who claim to be Republicans would prevent the Republican party from being weakened: nationally, if we would repress sectionalism, restore confidence to trade, and lighten the burdens under which industry suffers. No greater calamity can happen than the development of the distrust and discontent that must follow a continuance of the struggle now going on at Washington. There must be moderation and forbearance on all sides or there will be ruin.

Having carried their point in regard to the Civil Rights bill, will not the majority in Congress now forego trials of strength with the President, and use their power to foster peace, and to promote measures of which the industry and commerce of the country stand in urgent need?

Equalizing Bounties.

From the Tribune.

We receive a good many letters from persons who say they have been soldiers, and who do not like our opposition to the schemes submitted to Congress under the guise of equalizing bounties among the soldiers who have served in the late war. Most of these we have not even read completely, because of the bad manners and impertinence betrayed by the writers; and we certainly shall not publish any henceforth of which the authors know no better than to couch their missives in terms of insult.

What we have to say to them all may be briefly summed up thus:—

1. Not one of the bills submitted to Congress *does* what they all profess to attempt—that is, equalize bounties. General Wilson's is a case in point. He proposes to ignore all bounties paid by States or minor localities, or by individuals. Why so? If a soldier has received a bounty from his State, county, or township, or been paid one by an individual, why should not that be considered, as much as though it had been paid from the Federal Treasury? If any one can answer this question civilly we should like to hear from him.

2. To pay an additional sum to every soldier, under pretense of equalizing bounties, is a naked fraud. The man who enlisted in 1864 or '65, and received then a liberal bounty, has no right to a further gratuity under this false pretense.

3. We should be very glad to assist in paying $100, or even $200 each to all soldiers who enlisted without bounty or gratuity from any quarter, served three years or over, until honorably discharged, receiving no bounty at all save the $100 paid when mustered out. This, we believe, would be some approximation to "equalizing bounties;" and it is as far as we think our overtaxed people and heavily indebted Government should be asked to go, save in providing for the disabled in battle and the orphans of those who gave their lives for their country; and for these we will go as far as any one can reasonably ask. But to bankrupt our overburdened Treasury by paying bounties to hale men who have already received $300 and over in bounties or as substitutes, or who served less than two years, we are not willing.

The Excluded States.

From the Daily News.

When the right of secession first became the subject of general public discussion, one of the most effective popular arguments used against it, by those who are now supporting the policy of Phillips, Sumner, and Stevens, was that the concession, to a State, of the right to secede from the Union, necessarily involved the concession, to a majority of the States, of the right to expel a State. And this latter proposition was considered so outrageous that no one was found bold enough to defend it. Yet these very same men, having, under the pretext—for it is simply a pretext, and a very shallow one at that—of prosecuting a war for maintaining the integrity of the Union, succeeded in establishing their own party in power, now adopt as good, sound, constitutional doctrine the very dogma they pretended to be engaged in suppressing. For, if these two propositions are correlative, so that the granting of one involves the granting of both, then the action of the radicals in excluding eleven States from the Union justifies the action of the secessionists in attempting to withdraw the same States from the Union. If Messrs. Sumner and Stevens have the right to expel eleven States, then Messrs. Davis and Stephens had an equal right to withdraw the same States. There is no escape from the dilemma. The eleven States which formed the Southern Confederacy are either in the Union or they are not. If they are in the Union, then the action of the radical Congress in excluding them from representation is not only without right, but in defiance of their own professed principles. It is wholly lawless and revolutionary. On the other hand, if the Southern States are out of the Union, then the Union is not one and indivisible, and the war which was waged professedly to maintain the integrity of the Union, was, in fact, a mere war of aggrandizement and conquest, born of the spirit of lust, waged in the spirit of cruelty; and now, as to its results, in the spirit of oppression. It was, in short, a sham, a gigantic sham, the most gigantic of all the shams of this age of gigantic shams. And its sole purpose was that an oligarchy of politicians might seize upon the liberties of the country, while another oligarchy of shoddy manufacturers, contractors, and placemen might plunder it at their ease.

Oh! for a forty-parson power to chant
Thy praise, Hypocrisy!

The Loan Bill—Progress of Correct Views on the Questions of Currency and National Finances.

From the Herald.

We published in yesterday's *Herald*, interesting extracts from prominent journals in the country on the subject of the Loan bill, and on the questions of currency and national finances. The newspapers from which we quote represent all parties, and do not look upon the matter in a partisan point of view. They are published too, for the most part, in the great interior cities and industrial and commercial centres of the country, and therefore the views they express are entitled to consideration.

A short time ago these questions were little understood, and consequently not much was said about them. The opinions expressed were very crude, were approached timidly, and generally were in favor of largely contracting the currency. The writers jumped at conclusions without reason, and without understanding the subject. But time and common sense have produced a change. The press begins to see the truth of what we have asserted all along—that any sudden and large contraction of the currency would produce widespread disaster to the whole community and paralyze the finances of the Government. Some of the opinions and arguments of the journals referred to are not altogether sound, but the general tenor of them shows that light is breaking upon the public, and that considerable progress has been made within a few months towards correct views.

People will not fail to notice that while nearly all the press in this city advocates immediate resumption of specie payments, and the most visionary theories about the currency and national finances, that of the great commercial and industrial centres of the country, and particularly of the West, begins to see the danger of such a policy. The reason of this course on the part of the press here, and of a different course on the part of the country press, is plain. This is the centre of stock jobbing, of the bondholders, and of all those who expect to be benefited by forcing specie payments. They look only to a rapid appreciation of the bonds they hold. If they could suddenly contract the currency, and thus bring their securities to par in gold, they would immediately be twenty-five to thirty per cent. richer than they are now. The people would be so much poorer, and the burden of the Government increased, it is true; but what is that to them? This is the secret of the course which the organs of the bondholders here are pursuing. The newspapers of such cities as Chicago and Cincinnati represent different interests. They look more to the welfare of the farmers, the manufacturers, the laborers, and all the great industrial pursuits of the country. In fact, they begin to see the struggle now commencing upon the questions of currency and national finance is between the bondholders on one hand, and the industry of the country on the other.

From present appearances the amended Loan bill of the House will pass the Senate in its present form, or with immaterial alterations—probably as it is. In that case the people will be satisfied. They will feel safe as long as they know it will not be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, or anybody else, to disarrange present values and the operations of trade. With this guarantee of security we shall go on in our career of development and prosperity; the currency will continue to approximate, as it has been approximating, a gold standard, and by the time Congress will meet again next December we shall gain a fund of useful experience and information to guide us in the future. We all want to return to specie payments; but we must not plunge the country into bankruptcy and the Government into financial embarrassments by doing this suddenly. This, in truth, would only delay specie payments. The only wise course is to let the laws of trade and nature operate as they are operating to bring about this desirable object. The expression of public opinion through the press will have weight, doubtless, with the Senate; and as the Loan bill is in no respect a party measure, we may expect to see it passed in its present form, or, at least, with but little alteration.

Is the Rump a Congress?

From the World.

The weaker any cord is the less it will bear to be stretched. If a Congress constituted like the present Rump *designed* to have its authority suspected, it could proceed by no surer method than the passage of a glaringly unconstitutional law over the President's veto. So long as it confined itself to ordinary and necessary legislation, and passed no laws for which it had not some color of competency, the country deemed it more prudent not to raise the question of authority. If its reasonable acts lack binding force, they had nevertheless better be acquiesced in, as a subsequent Congress can give them the confirmation of a legal sanction. But when the Rump breaks down all the checks and counterpoises for restraining abuses of the legislative power, to pass over the veto a law plainly repugnant to the Constitution, it challenges a scrutiny of its pretensions to pass laws at all.

If the Rump is a Congress, its proceedings on the veto are regular in point of form, although the bill conflicts with the Constitution. Congress, as well as the President, is entitled to its own judgment on constitutional questions. The right of the two Houses to repass a bill is just as incontestable as that of the President to interpose his veto. Neither the repassing of the bill, nor its unconstitutionality, impairs the legislative authority of Congress. It is presumed by the Constitution itself, that unconstitutional laws may sometimes pass, and a regular remedy is provided in the authority of the Supreme Court to declare such laws null. But it is only *genuine* authority that will bear being thus stretched to the utmost without danger of breaking.

The composition of Congress is prescribed in the Constitution. The Constitution declares that Congress shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. *"The Senate of the United States,"* we quote the language of the instrument, *"shall consist of two Senators from each State."* Have we any *such* Senate? *Are* there "two Senators from each State?" There is a similar provision in relation to the House of Representatives; but as the same reasoning will, in the main, apply to both Houses, it will suffice to discuss the legality of one. We take the Senate in preference, because that is the branch which has already passed the Civil Rights bill over the veto. It is clear, on the mere reading of the words, that we have no *such* Senate as is provided for in the Constitution of the United States. We have no Senate consisting of two "Senators from each State." A full Senate consists of seventy-two members; the *Rump* Senate, even when all the seats are filled, consists of only fifty.

It may be said, and truly said, that the presence of every member of the Senate is not necessary to give validity to its proceedings. The Constitution itself provides that a majority of the Senators shall form a quorum. But the same Constitution presumes that the absences are voluntary. If a State fails to elect, or its Senators fail to attend, that is quite a different thing from the exclusion of States from their representation. So careful is the Constitution that every State may be represented, that if a vacancy occurs in the recess of a State Legislature, the Governor is empowered to make a temporary appointment until the Legislature meets. The Constitution exempts the members of both Houses from arrest during their attendance, and in going and returning from Congress. These provisions evince the solicitude of the Constitution that States shall be deprived of their representation by nothing except sickness, death, or voluntary failure to elect.

Turning to another part of the Constitution, we find that the most emphatic of all its provisions is a prohibition to exclude States from their representation in the Senate. Everything else in the Constitution is open to alteration by the amending power; this alone is guarded from change by the power which can make all other changes. "No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." It is absurd to say that Congress may do, at its own discretion or caprice, what not even the amending power may ever dare attempt.

Let us suppose that three-fourths of the States should overstep the limits by which the Constitution has, in this one particular, hemmed in the amending power, and should go through the form of reducing the Senate from seventy-two members to fifty, by depriving the twenty-two smallest States of one Senator each, without their consent. Would a Senate thus constituted be a legal body? Would laws passed by it have any binding obligation? Assuredly not. It would be as clear a case of *revolution* as it is possible to suppose. What the remedy would be, is another and more difficult question. But there can be no doubt at all that such a pretended amendment, if acted on in the organization of the Senate, would overthrow the Constitution. But if not even the amending power can take away half of the representation of a State in the Senate, how can it be supposed that Congress, the mere creature of the Constitution, can take away the whole of it?

Admit that the eleven excluded members of the Union are States, and their right to representation is legally irresistible. They hold it directly from the Constitution. Unless Congress has power to put States out of the Union when they are once in it, their claim to their seats cannot be successfully controverted. Even if Congress possessed this power, the States would retain their Federal rights until the power had been duly exercised. It requires a regular law, approved by the President or passed over his veto, to admit a State; and it would require the same to expel one, if expulsion were constitutionally possible. Hamilton wrote (in 1802):—"The creation of a new State has been very pertinently mentioned as a decisive instance of power in a legislature to do a thing, which, being done, is irrevocable." It being impossible to put a State out of the Union, it is impossible to divest it of its right to representation. Being a State, it is entitled to the two Senators of which not even the amending power can deprive it without its consent.

Congress was a valid legislature during the war, because, although the same States were unrepresented, it was by their own choice. They sent no members to either House. If any of the Rebel States had sent representatives, they would have been properly excluded, on perfectly intelligible grounds. If they brought no credentials, the Houses in which they claimed seats could have bestowed on them no notice. If they brought credentials, it would have been the duty of the two Houses to examine them. Suppose the applicant to have been a Senator: the Senate would necessarily have rejected him on the ground that the pretended legislature, by which he claimed to have been elected, had not sworn to support the Constitution of the United States—a qualification without which no department of the Federal Government could recognize it as a legislature at all. A Representative from any of those States would have been rejected on grounds equally clear and sufficient. But no such objection can be raised against the present applicants; and if it could, it is a point to be determined by investigation of their credentials.

The veto power, as Hamilton remarked, is given to the President as a check on legislative encroachment. The distribution of powers in the Constitution, he said, was intended "to establish between them such mutual relations of authority as will make one a check upon another, and enable them reciprocally to resist encroachments, and confine one another within their proper spheres." This end, he said, is (in one respect) accomplished "by the qualified negative of the Executive on acts of the two Houses of Congress. The authors of the *Federalist* took great pains to prove (No. 48) that "it is against the enterprising ambition of the legislative department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy, and exhaust all their precautions."

The check on Congress provided in the veto is nullified and abolished by the exclusion of seven States. Had those States been represented, their Senators would have voted to sustain the veto. Add their twenty two Senators to the fifteen who did so vote, and include Mr. Stockton, who was expelled for party reasons, and Mr. Dixon, who would have voted had he not known that his vote would be of no avail, and the vote would have stood thirty-three to thirty-nine, instead of thirty-three to fifteen. In a full Senate, the Republicans, so far from being able to pass the bill over the veto, could not have passed it at all. The veto has been overridden by a minority of those entitled to vote over it. But it is as clear as anything in the Constitution, that it was never intended that a minority of the Senators should exert this power. When authority was given to two-thirds to pass a bill over the veto, the framers of the Constitution meant two-thirds of those who choose to be present, of a Senate consisting of "two Senators from each State." We have no constitutional Senate when a minority of the Senators can thwart the veto.

The whole system of checks and balances has gone into unhingement. The authors of the *Federalist* (No. 62) said, in discussing the Senate, that "the equal vote allowed to each State is at once a constitutional recognition of the portion of sovereignty remaining in the individual States, and an instrument for preserving that residuary sovereignty." The two Houses representing one the State sovereignties, the other the population told by numbers, are a mutual check on each other, for preserving, by their independent action, the rights of the people and the rights of the States. "No law or resolution," says the *Federalist*, "can be passed without the concurrence, first, of a majority of the people, and then of a majority of the States." The rights of the States being in greater danger, are guarded in the Constitution with greater care; hence the provision putting equal representation in the Senate beyond the reach of the amending power.

By the census of 1860, the twelve most populous States had 20,524,693 inhabitants, and all the other States together 10,623,954. Two-thirds of the Senate might, then, represent only one-third of the population; but this minority could pass no law, because in the House the populous States have a weight proportionate to their numbers. The Government is so organized that the rights of the majority are protected by their numbers in the House, and those of the minority by the equality of the States in the Senate. The preponderance of physical strength being on the side of the majority, their rights are less carefully guarded; while the equal representation of the States in the Senate is made the most sacred feature of the Constitution—the one feature too sacred to be ever changed or trenched upon so long as the Government shall stand. But, by a total perversion of our whole governmental system, the barriers against the oppression of the minority and against the oppression of the majority are alike broken down. Both a majority of the people and a majority of the States approve the policy of the President; and yet, by the unconstitutional exclusion of their representatives, the President's veto can be overborne by both Houses of Congress. Assuredly, this is not the system our fathers intended to establish. The Constitution is eviscerated, and all its vital parts taken out. The veto power is annihilated by this illegal exclusion of representatives who would make it effective; the Government is perverted into an oligarchy, in which the minority rule the majority; and the equal suffrage of the States in the Senate, which even the amending power cannot touch, is abolished by the mere caprice of the Rump which calls itself the Congress of the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
Office No. 272 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Contractors will begin APRIL 9 to take up the ASHES once a week, as follows:—

NORTH OF MARKET STREET.

MONDAY—6th, 9th and 10th Wards.
TUESDAY—11th, 12th, and 16th Wards.
WEDNESDAY—13th 14th, 15th, and 20th Wards.
THURSDAY—17th, 18th, 19th, and 25th Wards.

SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.

From south side of Market street to north side of Washington avenue, and from Broad street to the river Delaware, as follows:—

MONDAY—Twelfth street, east side, to Tenth street.
TUESDAY—Tenth street to Eighth street.
WEDNESDAY—Eighth street to Sixth street.
THURSDAY—Sixth street to Fourth street.
FRIDAY—Fourth street to Second street.
SATURDAY—Second street to Delaware avenue.

WEST OF TWELFTH STREET.

MONDAY—Twelfth street to east side of Broad, from south side of Market street to north side of Washington avenue inclusive.
TUESDAY—West side of Broad to Sixteenth street, south side of Market to north side of South street, inclusive.
WEDNESDAY—Sixteenth street to Eighteenth street.
THURSDAY—Eighteenth street to Twentieth street.
FRIDAY—Twentieth street to Twenty-second street.
SATURDAY—Twenty second street to river Schuylkill.
THURSDAY—South side of Washington avenue from river Delaware to Broad street, and all south of Washington avenue, and west side of Broad street, south side of South street to Washington avenue.

Citizens will take notice that ashes will not be permitted to remain on the sidewalks or streets, except on the days specified, and for each offense of this kind the penalty of the law will be promptly enforced.

Notice of any neglect to remove the ashes on the days named can be sent through the Post Office to this Department. Office, No. 272 S. THIRD Street.

GEORGE F. GORDON,
4 9 3t Chief Inspector of Streets.

WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH, above MARKET Street—Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock, by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS. Subject—THE GLACIERS. To be illustrated with Experiments.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NIGHT SCHOOL.
Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the LIBRARY ROOMS OF THE INSTITUTE, at MARKS' DRUG STORE, COOMBE'S DRUG STORE, and by any of the Board of Managers. 4 7 3t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE,
BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13,
At the Office of the President
No. 417 ARCH STREET,
At 11 A. M.
SIMON POEY,
4 9 6t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 29 1866.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 16th of April, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to assess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company the sum of FIVE CENTS. By order of the Board of Directors,

3 31wstut* E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.

The Directors have this day declared a second dividend of ONE PER CENT., equal to two and a half cents per share, for the month of March, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will close April 7th, and open on the 13th.

G. W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 4, 1866. 4 5 7t*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1866.

COLONEL SAMUEL B. THOMAS, A. D. C. of the Executive Office, Military Department, Pennsylvania, has selected this Club for the distribution of the annual reports of his office for the years 1864 and 1865. They contain, in two bound volumes, the complete roster of all the commissions issued to the officers of Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 1, 1863, to December 1, 1865.

These valuable documents will be presented, on personal application, to the brave officers of our Pennsylvania regiments, or to the families of such as have fallen in the service of their country. When request is made to have them mailed, thirty-five cents must be paid to cover the cost of postage.

The newspaper press of the city give their aid in this good work by the gratuitous insertion of this card, and the same action is respectfully suggested to all the newspapers of the State.

JOHN E. ADDICKS,
4 7 12t Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES,
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 8 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MEAD & SMYTH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.,
has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S
Tobacco and Cigar Store,
3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
9 23m A. BROWN.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING
OF
SPRING GOODS,
THIS MORNING.
NEW GRENADINES.
NEW FOULARDS.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
NEW SACK CLOTHS.
CRAPE PONGEES.
SPLENDID SILKS. [4 6 thstu

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES,
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
[illegible]

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 38§

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
36§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
2 20 1m Proprietor.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.—For the encouragement of the friends of the above-named Commission, and likewise for the purpose of showing the citizens of the two States the admirable adaptation of this work to the end for which it was established, viz.:—ministering to the poor, educating the ignorant, improving the morals, and bettering the country, it is doing as much, if not more with the funds entrusted to it, than any other organization laboring in the South, we give below an extract from the monthly report of the Rev. Frederick Ayres, Agent of the American Missionary Association, laboring in Atlanta, Ga. He says:—"In closing my report, I cannot forbear speaking of one of the noblest charities of the age and day. I allude to the 'Free Schools,' for the destitute white children, now in full operation here, sustained by the beneficence of the American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and under the efficient superintendence of Mr. E. B. Adams, of Pomfret, Vermont. Mr. Adams has secured the full confidence of the citizens, and the hearty co-operation of leading men, and also the outspoken commendation of the press. There are already four schools, with four lady teachers, with an aggregate of three hundred pupils, and many more anxiously awaiting admittance.

"Mr. Adams has just built a good sized, plain, substantial house for the two schools, and has now under contract for building another 20 by 50 feet, which will be ready in ten days. The scholars have both tuition and books gratuitously furnished; and such also, as are in quite destitute circumstances are supplied with clothing from boxes sent on by the Society, and distributed by Miss H. N. Phillips, matron of our Home.

Mr. Adams and two of the teachers are boarding at our Home. They are known to sympathize with us in our work, and we in theirs, and that we bid them Godspeed in their humane, patriotic, and Christian work.

"This kindly charity of the true friends of the freedmen towards the destitute, ignorant, and dependent of our own race in the South, has a strong tendency to allay and disarm prejudice against us, as teachers, and the colored people as the recipients of favors. We do regard the establishment of these schools as having a most happy and beneficial influence in favor of our work among the freedmen."

With such an indorsement as this, the American Union Commission should receive the sympathy and the support of every true friend of humanity, and every ardent lover of his country.

The officers are:—President, Samuel V. Merrick; Vice-Presidents, George G. Meade, Major-General U. S. A.; Joseph Parker, Esq., Secretary, No. 1210 Chesnut street; Samuel Work, banker, No. 36 S. Third street.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the House of Industry, Catharine street, above Seventh. Vice-President Rowland occupied the chair. The Board of Managers submitted their nineteenth annual report of the operations at the House of Industry for the year ending March 31, 1866. We give the following important extracts from it:—

The number of persons received as inmates during the past winter has averaged 90 monthly. They receive board and lodging, and as often as possible assisted in getting situations. No intoxicated persons are admitted. About one-third of the number received were women. Some of those received were discharged from prisons. As usual, a large amount of transient aid is given at the door to many who do not become inmates. Breakfast of bread and coffee, clothing, etc., are given, of which it is difficult to keep an exact account.

The whole number of persons admitted as inmates during this year amounts to 767; these received board and lodging, staying about six days; in addition to this, the children of the industrial school obtained dinner at the house. During the winter many of those received were colored soldiers from Camp Cadwalader, others were waiting for their back pay, several were sent by General Howard from the freedmen's camp at Washington, under charge of an officer. In a majority of cases they obtained situations, and wherever heard from are reported to be doing remarkably well, and giving good service to their employers.

The large majority of the inmates, however, were white; many were sent by the St. George and Albion English Societies, by the Swiss Consul, and by the Christian Commission.

But a part of the operations of the society is represented by the 767 persons received as inmates. During the winter 259 persons, applying at the door, have been furnished with meals; 1909 dinners have been given to the industrial-school children, thus making, including inmates, a total of 6864 single meals furnished; 3435 nights' lodging, and 6662 baths given to inmates, patients, and children belonging to the two schools held in the building. From 10 to 12 gallons of soup have been made and distributed daily during the winter, and since the first of the year an average of 150 loaves of bread, weighing five pounds each, have been baked in the house weekly. An industrial school for colored children, sustained independently of this society, continues in the free occupancy of several large rooms in the house. It is believed to be of great benefit to the large colored population of the vicinity, and is satisfactorily taught by colored teachers; 114 names are on the roll-book; the average attendance is 75. 3120 baths have been given, 101 garments distributed, and 141 pairs shoes.

The dispensary has been in active operation during the year, giving medical advice, medicines, and the kind of food necessary in sickness. The report concludes as follows:—

Notwithstanding the most economical use of the means entrusted to their care, the managers regret to state that owing to the high price of provisions and materials of all kinds necessary for carrying on the operations of the House, their funds are entirely exhausted, and, as will appear by the report, the treasury overdrawn. In view of this condition of their finances they are compelled to appeal to the public, who have thus far so generously supported the charity under their charge, for further subscriptions and contributions in order that the usefulness of the Moyamensing House of Industry and its concomitant charities may not be curtailed during the coming season. Donations of clothing, provisions, and household stores of all kinds will be thankfully received at the House, Catharine street, above Seventh, or be sent for by the matron.

The report of Wistar Morris, Esq., Treasurer, showed that the receipts during the year ending March 31, 1866, were $3141·09, and the expenditures $3207·56, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $66·47.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, David Scull; Vice-Presidents, John Kelley and Charles J. Rowland; Recording Secretary, Charles P. Perot; Corresponding Secretary, Joshua L. Bailey; Treasurer, Wistar Morris. The Board of Managers is the same as last year, with the following additions:—Mrs. Eliza Canby, Charles Richardson, H. Clifford Smith, and Jonathan Evans.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company are now making preparations for the extension of their railroad on the west side of the Schuylkill. A double track is to be laid on Chesnut street to Forty-second street, and the work will be completed in time to place the cars on the road as soon as the Chesnut street bridge is ready for the track. Extensive stables are to be erected at the new terminus of their road, when those now used, on Chesnut street, will be abandoned.

RECEIPTS FROM TAXES.—The following statement shows the receipts from taxes from April 2d to the 7th, both inclusive:—April 2d, $23,568·16; 3d, $18,249·39; 4th, $15,571·02; 5th, $10,522·62; 6th, $14,104·44; 7th, $12,811·62; making a total of $94,927·25. The receipts are larger than at the same period last year, but still they are not so great as they should be, considering that tax-payers are still allowed at the rate of one per cent. a month for prompt payment.

THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY—ANNUAL REPORT.—We have received a copy of the thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, as presented to the Legislature of this State. The report states that the whole number in confinement during 1865 was 582, of which there were 230 white males, 9 white females, 4 mulatto males, 3 mulatto females, and 11 black males received; and 137 white males, 13 white females, 6 mulatto males, 2 mulatto females, 5 black males, and one black female discharged, leaving in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1865, 418 prisoners, of which number 367 were white males and 14 white females; the remainder were colored.

Of the whole number in confinement during the year, 110 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 44 were pardoned, 9 died, and 1 by revocation of sentence. Of the number received, 138 were 25 years of age and under, and of these 117 were unapprenticed, 11 apprenticed and left before serving out their apprenticeship, and 10 served out their term of handicraft tuition.

Of the whole number received, 49 were illiterate, and 208 were instructed in the rudiments of an ordinary education; 153 of the number were lately in the army. The average of the sentences for 1865 was 3 years and 23½ days, while in 1864 it was 2 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The number of the received convicts last year convicted of crimes against persons was 29, and for crimes against property 228.

On the 22d of February, 1866, there were 470 prisoners in the Penitentiary, showing a large increase since the beginning of the year over the number in confinement at that period last year. The Inspectors state "that if this increase continues during the present year, there will not be sufficient accommodations for their reception. It will then become necessary to build another corridor of cells. The total number of cells is 500. Of the prisoners received in 1865, the Moral Instructor reports that 83 per cent. spent their time in idleness, gambling, or dissipation, and 17 per cent. were 'well raised,' and passed their evenings at home." The Moral Instructor made 4866 visits to the prison population during the year, and the number of lessons given for secular instruction by the teachers was 4635. There were also 12,304 distributions of books from the library, and 6950 pages of tracts distributed.

Out of 582 convicts last year, there were only 9 deaths, and of these 5 were fatally diseased on admission. Of the 3483 prisoners received for a period of 22 years, 134 died, or 3 84-100 per cent.

In closing the report, the Inspectors say that the interest excited by this institution in the public mind continues unabated. Visitors from all parts of the world, and large numbers from our own country, pass through the Penitentiary. During the past seven years, 75,785 visitors have been admitted. This number does not include those who are permitted to see prisoners under existing regulations.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—An auction sale of condemned tools, hardware, planing machines, hawsers, lamps, paints, etc. etc., took place at the Navy Yard yesterday, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, United States Naval Storekeeper. The articles were sold for the Bureaus of Equipments and Recruiting, Steam Engineering, Construction and Yards and Docks, and were divided into thirty-six lots, all of which realized fair prices.

The monitor *Miantonomah* was ordered to proceed to an anchorage off the Navy Yard, last evening, and is very probably at anchor there this morning. The officers of both vessels state that on the trip from Fortress Monroe the *Miantonomah* outsailed her convoy, the *De Soto*, considerably, and proved herself to be a most excellent seagoing vessel.

Great activity is manifested in overhauling and fitting out for service a number of vessels laid up at the Yard. The *Lackawanna* is nearly ready, and it is said that she will proceed to sea in a few weeks. The *Pensacola* is to be fitted out as rapidly as possible as a flagship, but her destination is as yet unknown, and several other vessels are being pushed forward with rapidity. The gunboat *Idaho* proceeded down to the lower bay, and was engaged there all day yesterday in trying her machinery. It is said that it works well, and that she will attain a high rate of speed.

EXTREMELY FILTHY.—The cells at the Central Station, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, are uncommonly filthy. About the middle of last December the pipes for carrying off the refuse matter from the cells became choked up, and since that time it has been allowed to accumulate. The stench arising therefrom is terrible, and is growing more noxious daily. The attention of Councils was called to the fact some time ago. The Police Committee paid the cells a visit about three weeks since, examined them thoroughly, and after a few moments' consideration pronounced them a nuisance of the worst description. Hopes were entertained that the matter would receive immediate attention, but nothing whatever has been done. The city should certainly set an example in view of the approaching epidemic, which has already reached the shores of this continent. Immediate action in the case is demanded by those who are compelled to visit the locality daily, as well as those who are so unfortunate as to be confined over night in the death-dealing pest-holes of the station.

PHILADELPHIA TO ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis papers are describing the contributions to a Fair in that city, got up upon an expensive scale, for the benefit of the "Biddle Market Mission," an institution akin to that of the Bedford Street Mission, of this city, or the Five Points' Mission, in New York. It describes as among the contributions a huge coil of steamboat rope, 900 feet long, and weighing 1100 pounds, the gift of Messrs. Fitler, Weaver & Co., of Philadelphia. It describes the coil as the handsomest ever seen in the country. The Managers of the Fair have "put it up," to be voted for (as in this city we put up fire horns), by the friends of the different steamboats upon the Mississippi. The coil is described as looking like a spool of cotton, greatly magnified, and of surpassing excellence of finish. The various crack steamers upon the Mississippi have their admirers, just as steam fire engines have. The rope or hawser cost about $600 to manufacture. It will doubtless net a considerably larger sum, considering the manner of its intended disposal.

DEATH WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLOROFORM.—Mrs. Latitia S. Lister, wife of Thomas S. Lister, whose residence is on Fourth street, above German, went, in company with a female acquaintance, yesterday afternoon, to the rooms of Mr. Slack, dentist, to have teeth extracted. Being delicate, and fearful that she would suffer much from the operation, she requested Mr. Slack to administer chloroform, which he did, in a quantity, as he thought, suited to the physical condition of the lady. He was proceeding to extract the teeth, when the patient was observed to be in spasms. An effort was at once made to restore her to consciousness, but though all proper means were used, it was unsuccessful, and she died in a few minutes. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on the body, and, after making the necessary preparations, postponed the investigation until to-day. Mrs. Lister was thirty-eight years old.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—A large number of valuable improvements are to be made the present season in the Twenty-fourth ward. Among those already commenced we notice the following:—Five brown-stone front dwellings at Fortieth and Chesnut streets; six first-class dwellings, with side yards, at Thirty-ninth and Chesnut, four of which will be on Chesnut and two on Thirty-ninth street; three fine stores on Market street, west of Fortieth; five first-class dwellings on Spruce street, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, nearly finished. Work has also been commenced on fifteen fine dwellings on Spruce and Pine streets, in the same vicinity.

MORE FOREIGN FRUIT.—The brig *Potosi*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Messina, brought, with other articles, 1000 boxes lemons, and 4300 boxes oranges.

HEAVY LARCENY BY A DOMESTIC.—A tall, light-complexioned woman, aged about thirty years, giving the name of Mary Elizabeth Connelly, was arraigned yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of the larceny of clothing and jewelry valued at about $600, the property of Mrs. Amelia Taylor, residing at No. 1544 North Eleventh street. It appears that Mrs. Taylor advertised for a domestic on Thursday last, and Mary presented herself as an applicant and was employed. In the afternoon she accompanied Mrs. Taylor to the house into which she was moving. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Taylor left Mary in charge of the premises. An hour after, she returned and found that her newly engaged servant had left the house, taking with her a handsome set of jewelry, a valuable set of furs, several articles of wearing apparel, etc. Information of the robbery having been left at the Central Station, the matter was placed in the hands of Detective Officers Levy and Tryon, who succeeded in arresting the accused on Monday morning, while in the act of attempting to pawn the jewelry in South street, near Seventh.

She acknowledged her guilt, and stated where the balance of the stolen property could be found. The officers accordingly proceeded to a house in Front street, near Shippen, and recovered the articles in the attic, together with a large number of pawn tickets, calling for clothing, jewelry, etc. She further stated that she had formerly been employed as a domestic in the house of Dr. Atkinson, in Spruce street, above Second; also in the family of Mrs. Welsh, and that she had stolen several articles from each place. Besides the families above named, the accused said that she had lived with several other persons, but could not remember their names, and in each and every instance had robbed her employers. It would be well for persons who have had such an individual in their employ to be present at the final hearing, which will take place on next Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Central Station.

John Connelly, whom the accused alleges to be her husband, was also arrested upon the charge of being an accessory to the fact. On Saturday last he made several ineffectual attempts to pawn a portion of the jewelry stolen by his wife, demanding $60 advance in one instance, and $100 in another, for it. The accused were held in $3000 bail each to answer, by Alderman Beitler.

POLICE ITEMS.—H. B. Plate had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of setting fire to his tobacco and cigar store, No. 310 South street, on the morning of the 28th of March, with intent to defraud the Kensington Insurance Company. The testimony was to the effect that the fire when first seen was coming from the store of the defendant, and that after it had been extinguished not a vestige of stock could be found, except a paper of tobacco; that Mr. Plate first stated his loss to be $1300 to the Secretary of the Kensington Insurance Company, and afterwards presented a written statement, in which the loss in the aggregate amounted to $313·15. It was further testified to that in a bill of goods made out by a dealer in cigars and tobacco, of whom the accused formerly made his purchases, the date of one purchase was altered from October to March, at his request. To the officer acting in place of Fire Marshal Blackburn he stated that he went home on the night of the fire at eleven o'clock, but a witness testified that he was in a lager beer shop in the neighborhood of the store till after twelve o'clock, and until within a few minutes of the breaking out of the fire. The dwelling part of the house was occupied by Adolph Indig, clothier, who also occupied the store of No. 312, and his family made a narrow escape. There is an insurance of $1000 on the stock and fixtures of Mr. Plate. He was committed to answer at the present term of the Quarter Sessions.

ALLEGED RIOTERS.—Seven men were arrested on Sunday upon the charge of rioting. It appears that a number of fire companies were returning from a false alarm, in the southeasterly part of the city, at an early hour on Sunday morning. On reaching the corner of Second and Reed streets a number of men, who are said to be adherents of the Weccacoe Engine, Shiffler and Niagara Hose Companies, got into a row. A running fight was kept up along Second street; bricks and other missiles were used. At Queen street the Second District Police interfered, and arrested seven of the alleged rioters. They were held in the sum of one thousand dollars each to answer by Alderman Titternary.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two men were arraigned yesterday morning upon the charge of having assaulted and robbed Thomas Burke, at an early hour on Sunday morning, near Sixth and Shippen streets, but were discharged for want of testimony to connect them with the offense.

CHILD STRANGLED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of James Nugent, 13 years old, who, while playing with a button, got it into his throat and was strangled. Death resulted in a few minutes. The parents of the child reside at No. 1821 North Second street.

ACCIDENT.—Frederick Sheppard, aged eight years, residing at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, fell off a sofa yesterday afternoon and fractured his left shoulder-blade. The little sufferer was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

MISSING.—A man named Tracy, recently mustered out of the army, left his home in the Twenty-fourth Ward about two weeks ago, and nothing has been heard of him since. His family are in great distress.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the picker-room at Burtis' cotton factory, yesterday, which was arrested before it had made much progress.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.............Resident Manager
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7·00 Curtain rises at 7·30.
The Management, yielding to the earnest solicitation of the press and many citizens, take pleasure in announcing a
COMEDY SEASON
OF
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
during which will be given some of the finest legitimate Comedies, in which
MISS JOSIE ORTON
AND
THE STAR COMPANY
will appear.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 10,
Goldsmith's elegant Comedy, in 5 acts
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
To conclude with Morton's popular Farce of
BETSEY BAKER.
BETSEY BAKER.
WEDNESDAY—BETRAYED AND BETRAYED AND NURSERY CHICKWEED.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss JOSIE ORTON.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—ONLY COMEDY MATINEE
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
AN IMMENSE BILL.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope,
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREAT SKATER.
GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES, COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
of the
WONDERFUL RAVELS,
and their magnificent Company.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA.
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY,
SIGNORITA PEPITA, Mad'lles Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, and the Full Corps de Ballet will appear
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 10.
The performance will commence with the
GREAT SENSATION,
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by Gabriel's Pupil,
YOUNG AMERICA.
After which, by request, the Ballet Pantomine of
KIM KA;
VENTILATAN.......................GABRIEL RAVEL
KIM-KA............................ANTOINE RAVEL
Dances Incidental to the Piece.
Grand Chinese Divertissement by the full Corps.
Grand Oriental, Complex, Symbolical Dance by thirty Ladies and Gentlemen of the Corps de Ballet.
GRAND PAS DE QUATRE
by SIGNORITA PEPITA, MAD'LLES VANDRIS, MARZETTI, and DESIREE.
ASTONISHING CHINESE PAS
by YOUNG AMERICA.
CLASSICAL GROUPINGS
by PHILIPPE and JULIEN MARTINETTI.
To conclude with the serio-comic Pantomime of
JO KO;
OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
GABRIEL RAVEL as.........................PIPO
ANTOINE RAVEL as..................FERNANDEZ
JOCKO....................PAUL MARTINETTI
In active preparation and will be produced during the week, the Grand Fairy Pantomime, entitled the
GOLDEN EGG
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle 40 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 14,
THE SECOND GRAND MATINEE
will be given, when, in compliance with the public request, seats will be secured in the Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, without extra charge.
Admission..........................25 cents
Doors open ½ past 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 10,
Last night but four of the Eminent Artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Second night of Westland Marston's new and successful Comedy, entitled
DIANA; OR, LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
Diana.......................Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Don Caesar...................Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
Ferrin.......................Mr. James H. Taylor
To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Katharine....................Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Petruchio....................Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE,
THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
TO
MESSRS. MARBLE AND WILKS.
GRAND VARIETY BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
Positively the last week of
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday) April 10,
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn..............Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Sir John Vesey...................Mr. F. Mackay
Sir Frederick Blount...........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Graves...........................Stuart Robson
Captain Dudley Smooth............Mr. L. L. James
Stout..............................Mr. Walls
Clara Douglas.......................Miss E. Price
Georgina..........................Mrs. T. A. Creese
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.
Final and closing sales of surplus Government
MULES AND HORSES.
Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.
On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold
THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.
The special attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Clothing Warehouses (on the river), Jeffersonville, Indiana, on MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
41,740 GREAT COATS.
These coats are new, and are sold because they are irregular in color and material. They are mostly grey and black.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
4 10 5t M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain, viz., about
23,877 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.
The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 10 9t Depot of Washington.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc.
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.
5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4744 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Too's.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grindstone.
" 18—20 old Boats.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Sheils, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—663 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—306 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old-fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less
Manila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Hoods.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Fragment Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
Lot No. 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—1 Cylinder 10 feet x41½ inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Blocks and Brasses, complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Belts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 23 feet long and 12¼ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crank.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts.
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Collars, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barrels.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

GOVERNMENT SALE
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—
6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1,200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform.
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Ca. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates.
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,000 lbs. Patent Lint,
800 " Fine Sponge,
3,000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals.
Goods can be examined two days prior to sale.
Catalogues ready.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follws:—
131,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29,219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root....	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes..........	100 lbs
Barley..........	10,000 "	Mixed Dess. do.	162 "
Corn Starch.....	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles.........	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, in bbls., gallons........	3,900
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles..	40,000
Farina..........	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls........	50
Tapioca.........	10,000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles.........	10,000
Ext. of Beef.....	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk..	20,000 "		
Ginger..........	1,885 "		
Ext. of Coffee....	3,762 gal		
Beans..........	600 lbs		
Pea Beans......	2,800 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. POTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail.
PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1½ No. 114 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL BAUGH and JACOB F. FELL, assignees for the benefit of the creditors of CHRISTIAN J. FELL and GEORGE M. KINSLER, late trading as FELL & KINSLER, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 16th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM M. BULL,
4 5 thstu5t Auditor.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS....................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..............................$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 1½ No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The propeller SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, will leave the second Wharf below Spruce street, with despatch. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
4 9 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths5 No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw 3m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866.

Governor Geary in Kansas.

THERE is a chapter in the public life of General GEARY, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, which ought to be fully written out at this time, if for no other reason than to vindicate his character against the assaults that are being made on it by the Democratic press. We have not space to do the subject justice, nor, with the pressure on us of the many other topics that demand attention, have we the requisite time to perform the task satisfactorily. A brief allusion to some few leading facts is all we can attempt.

It will be recollected that General GEARY was appointed Governor of the Territory of Kansas during the Administration of President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and at a period too, when affairs in that quarter were in a highly excited and turbulent condition. It was hoped that with the election of Mr BUCHANAN as the successor of Mr. PIERCE, the disorder raging in Kansas would be composed, and peace established through a vigorous and impartial administration of law. This expectation, however, was disappointed General GEARY, after having done much to quell the intestine troubles in the Territory, and to bring about a state of comparative order and security, resigned his office, and no successor was found equally well fitted for the position. His appointment originally as Governor, and the fair promises of aid and support which were held out to him by the National Government, were regarded at the time, by the friends of law and equal rights, as a pledge of returning tranquillity. It was confidently predicted that justice would now be meted out by an impartial hand, and license and ruffianism shrink back abashed before the strong arm of the Federal authority.

But the old adage "Put not your trust in princes," was on that occasion equally well verified by a Democratic Administration, for President PIERCE forgot the trusty servant whom he had placed in so responsible and difficult a situation, and left him to cope unaided with the powers of riot and lawlessness. Governor GEARY stated emphatically that the cause of his resignation was the failure of the national Executive, Mr. PIERCE, to fulfil the pledges made to him at the time of his appointment. He had been assured that the army, militia, and Treasury of the United States should assist him to the utmost necessary extent in securing and maintaining order in Kansas. But when he applied for the aid of the Federal troops, he was insolently told by the officers that they were not there to protect him; and we have his own official averment for the fact that the only treasury from which he drew means for support in his trying situation was his own pocket, to which the Government was then, and, for all we know to the contrary, is yet, indebted to the extent of several thousand dollars. He further stated, in taking leave of his arduous post, that had he received the promised assistance, he would have succeeded in effectually suppressing the fearful civil disturbances which had so long and painfully afflicted the Territory.

These were not only lamentable, but disgraceful facts, and afforded one among many signal instances of the weak and vacillating policy which distinguished the administration of President PIERCE in so eminent a degree.

Governor GEARY had great difficulties to contend with in the arduous station which he then occupied, and we do not believe that there was or is one man in a thousand who would have met and combated them as honestly and fearlessly as he did. His life was in constant danger, for a number of desperadoes had sworn to assassinate him. The judiciary of the Territory were his bitter opponents. Yet in the face of all this, assistance by men and money was denied him. In such an extremity, what could he do? He fought the hydra of disorder and lawlessness most nobly; but he was left to stand or fall alone, and was obliged at last to yield.

In his parting address to the residents of the Territory, he disclosed the true causes of the unfortunate state of affairs which existed there at that date. It was occasioned, he said, not by those who had fixed homes in that region, and who were conscientious, peace-loving, law-abiding men, but by individuals who had no direct interest in Kansas whatever, and who chose to make it the theatre of their ruffian exploits. And this, no doubt, was the real state of the case.

Had Governor GEARY been supported at Washington, as he was told he would be, in his efforts to arrest the bloody strife that prevailed in Kansas when he consented to take the direction of affairs there, he would unquestionably have accomplished completely the formidable task he undertook; and there is good ground for asserting that the impression which his wise and just and energetic action made on the people there while he remained in office as chief magistrate of the Territory, contributed materially to the final adjustment of the whole difficulty. His high executive qualities were exhibited during that critical period in a manner most honorable to himself and beneficial to the country; and his manly and sagacious conduct in that perilous situation furnishes one of the strongest possible proofs of his eminent fitness for the position for which he is now a candidate.

The Pennsylvania War Debt.

THE bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for her military expenses during the raids that were made upon her in the course of the war has been introduced into the Senate, and will doubtless pass that body. Considering the fact that Pennsylvania bore the brunt of the attack, and appropriated money without stint to keep the Rebel hordes from overrunning the North, we conceive the bill to be an eminently just and proper one. The thanks of Pennsylvanians are due for the efforts of Mr. MYERS and the other members of the Philadelphia delegation for their efforts in pushing this important matter to a conclusion. Our State has contributed nobly to the expenses of the war, and it is only fair that those who have been saved by our promptitude should share in the expense. There is no opposition to the bill, its justice being acknowledged by all.

CHIVALRY.—The *Age* this morning says, with that chivalric courtesy which has ever characterized its course:—

"A Miss CLARA BARTON, to whom Congress has recently voted the snug sum of fifteen thousand dollars for some mysterious services she has rendered the country in rambling over the South, has added to the debt of gratitude which the appropriation only partly cancelled, by helping the Committee on Reconstruction to make up its forthcoming campaign document."

This sentiment, so perfectly consonant with the views of all the knights from the days of BOYARD, will not surprise those who have watched the editorial conduct of our contemporary. To gain a political end, it matters not whether the fair fame of woman is sullied, or the character of honest men blackened. Every one not a Democrat knows that the services Miss BARTON has rendered, have been of the most laborious character and unremunerative kind. With the soul of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE she has visited the field of battle, nursed the sick, soothed the dying, kept a record of their place of burial, and has, in a thousand of instances, been instrumental in forwarding the remains of the soldier to the dear ones at home. When poverty has prevented the mourners from paying the necessary expense, it has been from Miss CLARA BARTON that the needed funds have come. It is to repay her, and those from whom she borrowed, that the Congress of the United States *unanimously* appropriated the $15,000, at which the *Age* cast its horrid insinuations. Not a Democratic member was found to object to the payment of the claim, and it is only because Miss BARTON has testified before the Reconstruction Committee that the blacks are "religious, though by force of circumstances not moral," that our venomous neighbor pours its vial of slander on a pure, patriotic, and thoroughly Christian lady. Let the people, the gentlemen, the men of honor of our State, remember that the organ of the Democracy sought to weaken the testimony of a philanthropic and disinterested lady, by maligning her motives and seeking to blacken her good deeds with insinuations of pecuniary recompense.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Reply of General Geary to the Business Men of Pittsburg—He is Opposed to Monopoly, and in Favor of a General Railroad Law.

On Friday last we published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH a letter addressed to General GEARY, our candidate for Governor, by some of the prominent business men of Pittsburg, asking his views upon the subject of the railroad interests of Pennsylvania. General GEARY has replied in the following card, which, like all the utterances of General GEARY, is pointed, and unmistakable in its plainness:—

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., April 9, 1866.—Gentlemen:—Your communication, bearing date March 20, only reached me on the 30th ultimo, and in compliance with your request I proceed to answer it with as little delay as possible.

You propound to me three questions, to which you request an answer, viz:—

"1. Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert the power of your administration so as to defeat any and every attempt, made by legislation, or otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the State?

"2. Will you oppose and withhold your sanction from any legislation conferring upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any company it may control, the authority to build branches, unless the said grant should be under provisions of general law regulating the construction of railroads?

"3. Will you favor, and use the influence of your administration to secure, the enactment of a general law authorizing the construction and regulation of railroads within this Commonwealth?"

My views and opinions upon these measures I am free to give you, and quite willing to indicate what my official action would be, so far as it is proper to do so.

Pennsylvania possesses immense treasures of mineral wealth, and most extensive manufactories. To develop these, to foster everything which tends to their development, and to cherish and promote equally the rights and interests of all her citizens, I fully believe to be the highest duty of her statesmen. I regard every kind of public improvement as conducive to this end; and I am, therefore, in favor of the most complete and elaborate system of Internal Works, together with a proper system of Protection to Home Industry, as a means of converting our vast mineral resources, agricultural products, and manufactured articles into values. Whatever shall so improve our commercial intercourse, enable our manufacturers to send the proceeds of their industry to market, and so place our State at the head of the manufacturing and producing States of the Union, shall have my cordial assistance and cheerful approbation.

I regard our railroad system as the best mode of commercial and social intercommunication. In addition to the great main lines, the State is enveloped in a network of minor railroads, which pour an increasing stream of coal, iron, ore, lumber, live stock, agricultural products, and the handiwork of skilled labor, to the distributing points within and beyond our borders. While these corporations continue to act their part as public servants, they should be carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As creatures of the law, they should obey, and be, in every respect, subservient to the law.

I answer to the first interrogatory, that while I believe it to be improper to bring the influence of the Executive Department to bear upon the Legislature, in anticipation of its action, except in the way of recommendation, I am heartily opposed to the creation of any monopoly in the railroad system of the State, or giving any artificial body created by the law powers which would place it above and beyond the reach of the Legislature.

To the second interrogatory I say, that while a general railroad system would best comport with a sound public policy, it must originate with the Legislature; and until it shall be established by law, grants of power may be properly made to railroads to construct branches when they are desired by the people who are immediately interested in the matter, and would promote the development of their property and afford them avenues to market. Such grants being so restricted as not to violate individual rights or public interests.

In reply to your third question, which to my mind includes both the others, I say, again, that I believe a general law regulating the construction of railroads and grants of power for that purpose to be most consistent with public policy and the interests of the Commonwealth; and entertaining these views, I would certainly use the legitimate and constitutional power of the Executive to secure so desirable a result.

The spirit of monopoly in this and other matters should be discouraged in a republican Government, and I have no sympathy with any policy which may be designed for its encouragement.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY.

To Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., Spang, Chalfant & Co., and others.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The *Inquirer* announces the fact that the Civil Rights bill is now a law, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

The *Ledger* is silent upon the subject.

The *North American* says:—

"The United States House of Representatives having yesterday, by the overwhelming vote of 122 to 41, passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, as it came from the Senate, it is now a law. Our noble phalanx in the House stood up as manfully on this occasion as it has done on every other occasion of any importance during the present session. This is the first political measure of the session that has become a law, and it is decidedly the most momentous we are likely to have this session. It is no wonder that the Copperheads and their allies resisted it so fiercely, for it is the great charter of freedom and equal rights, and must forever strike down the enemies of popular liberty in this free republic.

"It does not confer the suffrage upon every man in this country, nor does it in any way undertake to deal with that subject. It declares every person born in this land to be a citizen of the United States, and throws over such persons the national guardianship. It secures to all such, without any distinction of race or color, the right to testify in courts of justice, or in law proceedings of any kind; to sue and be sued; to plead and be impleaded; to hold property; to conduct business; to be free from outrage in person or property, and to enjoy all the liberties peculiar to our institutions except suffrage. This does not, however, include any right to sit on juries or to hold office, or to go in any car, coach, hotel, church, public place, etc., where the local regulations prohibit it. It, in fact, is only a law to protect the rights of persons and property. It does not undertake to deal with political rights at all, nor does it meddle with the social position of any race or class.

"Some hot-headed Democratic journals argue vehemently that, although passed over the veto, this bill is not a law, because the Congress is void of power while it excludes the representatives of eleven States. The Congress, as it now stands, represents exactly the same States that it has done during the past five years, and if this law is void then all the acts of the last five years must be also. Every dollar of the national debt rests upon precisely the same authority, and, of course, the Democrats, knowing that when they made argument, must have designed using it as an argument at some future time for the repudiation of that debt.

"If a Congress that does not include the Rebel States is not a Congress, then a President elected at a canvass from which the same States were excluded by law is not a President, and Andrew Johnson is as much an unlawful President as the present is a 'Rump Congress,' as the Copperheads style it. The argument, therefore, has no terrors for us. If it proves that Congress has no right to legislate, it also proves that Andrew Johnson has no right to act as President. Of course the bill is a law, and the wiseacres who are denying the fact merely do so to delude people into thinking the measure some monstrous outrage demanding resistance. They would say the same against any part of our policy now."

The *Age* overlooks the affair entirely.

The *Press* has the following editorial remarks:—

"For the sixth time in the history of our country, a law of the United States has been established in opposition to the will of the President. This mode of perfecting legislation has been so very rarely adopted, rather on account of the influence which the opinions of our Chief Magistrates have exercised over at least one-third of the members of one of the branches of our National Legislature, than on account of any doubt of its propriety, for no such doubt exists. Congress has precisely the same right to veto a veto, if it has the requisite constitutional strength, as the President has to veto any of its bills. The reason must be powerful indeed, or the objections of a veto singularly weak and antagonistic to the general convictions and desires of the American people, when, in a Government constituted like ours, the unanimity necessary to nullify the antagonism of a President can be secured.

"The Civil Rights bill, however, has obtained in both branches even more than the requisite majority, and never have our Representatives and Senators more faithfully reflected the wishes of their constituents than in the steadiness with which they adhered to this beneficent and vitally important measure. The allegation that they were influenced by a feeling of factious opposition, is one of the most frivolous and unfounded of the many base charges which are periodically coined by the Copperheads. However much loyal men may have differed, after the downfall of the Rebellion, on minor points in regard to the future policy to be pursued in the South, they unanimously agreed on this: that slavery should be destroyed forever, and that its victims should be legally endowed with all the rights which are accorded to human beings in every civilized society, and in every Government elevated above the level of grinding despotism.

"If this natural wish had been fully respected by the provisional State organizations established in the South, it is possible that there might have been some serious diversity of opinion in regard to the propriety of enforcing it by Congressional legislation. But when the disposition to perform the great duty of granting civil rights grudgingly, imperfectly, and with innumerable qualifications and drawbacks, was manifested by the Southern Legislatures, it became evident that, unless the freedmen were protected by an act of Congress, they would remain, to all intents and purposes, mere 'chattles,' despite the constitutional amendment.

"The shield of the law is necessary to the security of every citizen, even in the best-regulated communities, and it is not difficult to foretell the fate that would await a class downtrodden and oppressed from time immemorial, if their future welfare had depended solely upon legislators who had secretly aimed to make the perpetual debasement and enslavement of the colored race the corner stone of a governmental system. Important as it was for them to possess an effective guarantee of their freedom, it was still more important for us that it should be extended. Our honor was pledged before the world to worthily complete emancipation, and our hopes of future prosperity and security were involved in demonstrating that the loyal cause was powerful enough to execute its lofty purpose and to maintain undoubted ascendancy over the combination of rebellious influences it has heretofore combated with signal success. One of the greatest misfortunes that could occur would be the loss of the prestige of the noble organization that has so long triumphantly upheld the banner of liberty and union. No wonder that its rescue from the greatest peril it has yet encountered has been greeted with the enthusiastic applause of a grateful country; that not only political but commercial and business circles, appreciating the necessity for its ascendancy, find in the new proof of its power additional grounds for earnest faith in the financial future of the republic, and that bankers and bondholders rejoice as sincerely as the freedman himself in the fidelity of the Government to its pledges."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

From the Daily News—Democratic.

"The House of Representatives passed the Civil Rights bill yesterday over the President's veto, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-two to forty-one. Mr. Raymond of this city honored his name by recording it in the negative. The Speaker, Mr. Colfax, on the contrary, displayed an unusual anxiety to place his on the list of those who are subverting the Government, in order to perpetuate their own power. The poor foolish negroes who crowded the galleries were driven almost wild by the excitement of the occasion and vied with their white brothers in noisiness and grotesqueness of exultation.

"If the President yield to the assumption of the radicals that this bill has been constitutionally enacted over his veto, then has the revolution been consummated, and the character of our Government been changed, by the subordination of the Executive and Judicial Departments to the Legislature, and by the usurpation of the powers of the latter by a Revolutionary Assembly. The bill itself is infamously unjust, oppressive, and ruinous."

From the World—Democratic.

"The radicals made good their threat of Saturday, and the Civil Rights bill is, therefore, the law of the land, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, although there was no doubt of the result if a vote was forced yesterday. The vast crowds of spectators who thronged the public galleries of the House as well as the reporters and diplomatic galleries, seemed as impatient and excited as over the similar scene on Friday last. The Democrats saw no use in trying to secure debate on the question, and therefore consented that the vote might be taken. Some surmise was manifested during the roll call that such conservative Republicans as Davis and Hale of New York and Delano of Ohio, should vote for the bill, and against the veto. Raymond held out to the last, and, together with Green, Clay, Smith, and the West Virginia men, voted against the bill. The result was received with the most uproarious demonstrations of applause, cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., the Republican members on the floor participating largely with the gallery. The negroes in the galleries were also very demonstrative. The House, finding that it could do no more business, adjourned in the midst of excitement."

From the Herald—"What Is It?"

"Mr. Wilson, as he gave notice on Saturday, called up the consideration of the Civil Rights bill and the veto of the President as soon as the morning hour expired yesterday. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a majority vote of eighty-four. The previous question on the passage of the bill was then seconded, and on the question being put, 'Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?' the vote resulted, yeas 122, nays 41. The Speaker directed his name to be called as a member of the House and voted 'yea.' Mr. Sloan and Mr. Kuykendall, who voted yea originally, were absent. The Speaker announced the passage of the bill, amid demonstrations of joy on the floor and in the galleries, and formally declared that the bill had become a law."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Beckett vs Burk. An action to recover for freight on goods carried on the steamer *Napoleon* between this port and Bridgeport, New Jersey. Before reported. Nonsuit entered.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Peter H. Erks vs. John S. Lowery. An action to recover damages for injuries to a canal boat belonging to plaintiff, while moored at the defendant's wharf, on the river Delaware. The injuries, it is alleged, were occasioned by the bad condition of the wharf, by reason of which, when the tide fell, the boat was seriously damaged. On trial.

Robert McMaster vs John Graham. An action to recover for the services of plaintiff, and his two minor children, on the farm of defendant. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $146 98.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—President Judge Sharswood.—Hegesheimer, Administrator of Charles Whitman, vs. Charles Young. An action of replevin to recover certain household furniture alleged to have belonged to decedent in his life time.

Campion, surviving partner, etc. vs. Harris. An action to recover on a book account, the defense to which was that the account had been settled with Mr. Yerkes, the partner of Mr. Campion, before his decease. Verdict for defendant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge. Prison cases are still before the Court. Pleas of guilty were entered as follows:—

Mary Anderson, charged with stealing a cloth cloak, the property of Fanny M. Wadleigh, pleaded guilty.

Caroline Borich was charged with stealing a shawl, a pair of boots, and other articles, the property of Catharine Doyle, and being arraigned, pleaded guilty.

Hiram Clark, an elderly and rather decent-looking man, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a piece of velvet worth $50, the property of James Robb.

John Wiggins was charged with larceny, as bailee, of $16, the property of Susan Steel, and being arraigned, pleaded guilty.

John Werner pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a handkerchief worth fifty cents, the property of William N. Goodwin.

Laurence Nugent and Edward Dougherty were charged with the larceny of a watch and $60, the property of Margaret Wright. Dougherty pleaded guilty, and upon trial Nugent was acquitted, there being nothing in the evidence to connect him with the theft.

Caroline Clark, a colored woman, was charged with the larceny of $120 from Catharine Johannes, No 505 S. Second street. Mrs. Johannes testified that the defendant being employed by her as washwoman, availed herself of the opportunity to rob. Being arrested, the defendant acknowledged the theft to the Alderman and returned $40 of the money. She was found guilty.

Jonas Billigas was charged with stealing four planes, the property of John Kramer, and was, upon trial, convicted.

Francis Johnson and Josephine Judis, colored, were charged with the larceny of dresses and undergarments the property of Emma Fleming, No. 735 Spruce street. The goods were found upon the backs of the defendants at the time of their arrest. The jury convicted.

John McIntyre was convicted of a charge of stealing a pair of pants worth four dollars from Archibald McGuigan.

Charles Campbell and William Watt were charged with stealing twenty dollars in fractional currency and pennies, the property of Mrs. Annie Britt. Watt and Campbell were together, and Watt entered the house of the prosecutor in her absence, and took the money from the drawer. On trial.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new style of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Stifles all insects that breathe through their skins. Excellent defense against Clothes-Moths. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Clifton Petroleum Company of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 314½ WALNUT street, second story, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
1t* JAMES S BARBER, Secretary.

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors.
4 10 14 17 21 24 30* JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

SEA BATHING.—Messrs. COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors of the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., having added 130 rooms to their hotel, which are all newly furnished; and likewise eighty feet to their Dining-Room, giving their house accommodations for 600 guests, would inform their friends and the public that their hotel will be open JUNE 1 1866.
Rooms can be secured by addressing
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors,
Long Branch, New Jersey.
4 7 6t5p

A PERSON INTENDING TO VISIT Europe early in the summer would like to undertake some business commission. Address FRANCE, Telegraph Office.
4 9 2t*4p

A. S. ROBINSON'S
SECOND LARGE SALE
OF
SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,
In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
ON
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
APRIL 18 and 19,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
The public are respectfully invited to visit his Galleries, where the Paintings are upon exhibition.
FREE, DAY AND EVENING,
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
4 10 AUCTIONEER.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS OF
MATERIALS
FOR
LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS,
4 9 2t4p
Ever offered in Philadelphia, at various prices.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 S. SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, SEVERAL LOTS OF
SILKS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION, IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK,
At a great reduction from former prices.
4 9 2t4p
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY.
GENTLEMEN:—We have just opened the
Alum and Dry Plaster Safe
We bought of you a short time since. It was in the second story of the building corner of Broadway and Barclay street and fell into the cellar, and it gratifies us very much to be able to say that EVERY BOOK, PAPER, AND BANK BILL IS IN GOOD ORDER, very much better than we could have expected, after the intense heat. We shall want another and much larger one of the same sort very soon.
Yours truly,
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.
A full assortment of the above
SAFES,
Perfectly Dry and Thoroughly Fire-Proof,
And furnished with the Best Locks, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL).
Call before purchasing, or send for Illustrated Catalogue.
4 10 tuthsl6t5p

GRAND OPENING
OF
Children's Clothing.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY, April 11,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising the Latest Imported Styles for 4 7 2t4p
BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, AND MISSES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts
Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to
$1,143,874·14,
Invested as follows:—

100,000	U. S. 5-20 Bonds	Market value. $461,061·45
100,000	City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new	
70,050	U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000	Allegheny County Bonds	
15,000	U. S. Loan of 1881	
10,000	Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700	Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000	Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
16,500	City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000	Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,000	shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450	shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107	shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22	shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142	shares Williamsport Water Company	
	Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate	147,300·80
	Loans on collateral amply secured	169,481·95
	Premium notes secured by policies	217,504·58
	Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	52,409·16
	Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000·00
	Cash on hand and in banks	65,824·14
	Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865
$544,492·92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636·31.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY,
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice, in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

UNION PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY,
REMOVED FROM SECOND AND RACE,
TO S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESNUT STS.
PLAIN AND FANCY BOXES.
B. FRANK PARIS,
4 9 8t Successor to Paris & Co.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE. PRICE $100.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 5

REMOVAL.—C. W. ROBINSON, CONVEYancer, has removed to No. 812 WALNUT Street.
4 6 7 3t4p*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—If there were many plays like *Diana* written, sensational plays would soon cease to exist, and the stage would go back to its former refinement, and again become a school of high art. *Diana* is charming, brilliant, in exquisite taste—every sentence of the dialogue has a point. The language is full of poetical imagery, and we are glad to record that the audience thoroughly enjoyed it, understood it and were deeply interested though there was neither bigamy, murder, nor suicide in the play.

The construction (it is not sacrilege to say it) of "*Diana*" reminds us of *Much Ado About Nothing*. "Diana" is the idea of my Lady Disdain, "Beatrice," and like "Beatrice," forswears love and scorns the whole male sex.

The plot of the play consists in the efforts to bring her to accept the suit of a handsome, young, and ardent prince, and love's masquerade ensues through many mazes, with sparkling witticisms, with, of course, a most satisfactory conclusion.

Mrs. Bowers played "Diana" in the most brilliant manner—coquettish, disdainful, coaxing, charming—resplendently dressed, in fact, utterly fascinating. Mr. McCollom thoroughly understood his part, and played it with much spirit and vivacity.

Mr. J. B. Taylor played the part of the intriguing secretary excellently, giving great effect to the part, which is one of the most important in the play. *Love's Masquerade* will become one of Mrs. Bowers' most popular pieces. The piece was well put on the stage. Mrs. Bresford played with much spirit the part of a lively soubrette, to which she was not at all suited, but that, of course, is not her fault. Actors are soldiers that must obey their chief's commands. The play will be repeated this evening. This afternoon Messrs. Marble and Wilks give their benefit, at which the entertainment will be greatly varied, and include their famous dance.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The obliging attaches of the American Theatre are about to appeal to the public in the way of a benefit, and we hope that it will be held in remembrance. The benefit comes off to-morrow evening, and a bill has been prepared of peculiar attractiveness. All who have enjoyed themselves during their leisure hours should patronize the American to-morrow evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—To criticize Mr. Murdoch's *Hamlet* at this date would be out of place. Suffice it to say that he was last night in full possession of his powers, and that his *Hamlet* impressed the audience deeply. The house was crowded beyond its capacity. This evening, *Money* will be given.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening, *She Stoops to Conquer* will be played. "Miss Hardcastle" is delicately and charmingly played by Miss Orton. The success of last evening's comedy proves the taste of the audience for these high comedies.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels fill the house nightly, and are as fresh and brilliant as ever.

The Arrival of Commodore Rodgers' Squadron at Valparaiso.

The safe arrival of Commodore Rodgers with his squadron and the iron-turreted monitor *Monadnock* at Valparaiso, is an era in naval history.

The highly important and interesting problem has thus been solved, that these iron-clads can go to any part of the world where their services may be required, for here is the *Monadnock* conducted safely on a voyage of 12,000 miles round Cape Horn.

It was considered a hazardous experiment, but its complete success has fully justified the Department, and reflects great credit on all concerned in the successful issue.

The *Monadnock* has excited the most profound attention at all the ports where the squadron stopped to coal, and nowhere more so than at Valparaiso, where a strong foreign naval force of different nations was collected, and where all their officers, high and low, have visited and inspected her, and all acknowledging that they have nothing in their respective navies that can cope with her, either in her formidable battery, throwing shot weighing five hundred pounds, or in her actual invulnerability to any guns they have in use.—*N. Y. Evening Express, 9th.*

INTERESTING ITEMS.

HIGH SALARIES.—The salaries of the Lords of the Admiralty are set forth in a parliamentary paper just published. The Duke of Somerset receives £4666 a year; Sir F. W. Grey, £1876 10s.; Rear-Admiral Eden, £1566 5s.; Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, £1566 5s.; Rear-Admiral Drummond, £1566 5s.; and Mr. Fenwick, M. P., £1000. Lord C. E. Paget gets £2482 10s., and Mr. Romain, £1537 as secretaries. Mr. Briggs, the chief clerk, gets a salary of £1000 a year, and altogether the salaries of the clerks amount to £21,302. In France the grand marshal of the palace, grand almoner, grand chamberlain, master of the horse, grand master of the hounds, and principal master of the ceremonies, receive 60,000 francs a year each. The Emperor's secretary receives 40,000 francs; the principal secretary 12,000 francs, and the police-inspector of the imperial residence 20,000 francs. The Secretaries of State and the President of the Council of State have each 100,000 francs, and the principal secretaries to the ministers from 18,000 to 25,000 francs each. There are seven privy councillors having the rank of ministers, who are each paid 100,000 francs a year.

DARING FEAT.—The Montreal *Gazette* describes a very daring feat of one of the Grand Trunk engine drivers. Mr. T. Laughland, driver of Engine No. 73, was coming down the line on the 28th ult., with No. 7 freight train, when on crossing round the curve, two miles west of Cornwall, he saw a drunken man sleeping on the track. He immediately whistled down the brakes, which the conductor and brakesman applied as quickly as possible; but the distance was so short, that it was impossible to pull up in time. Laughland immediately ran out on the cow-catcher, and as the locomotive came up he stooped forward and seized the man by the neck, and endeavored to pull him on to the cow-catcher, but being unable to do so, jumped off with the man, and succeeded in throwing him clear of the train. The whole train of seventeen cars passed the place before it could be stopped. On learning the facts the authorities ordered that *two days' pay should be handed over to Laughland as a slight reward for his gallant conduct.*

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the intellectual condition of the British army appears to be of a much higher order than is commonly supposed, though it still falls far short of what might not unreasonably be considered attainable. According to returns just published, it is found that 63·67 per cent. of the men are able both to read and write, and 6·80 per cent. are of a superior education. Of the remaining 29·52 per cent., 16·55 can read but not write, and 12·07 can neither read nor write. 12·07 per cent. of soldiers, therefore, are unable either to read or write.

LOTTERY LUCK.—An Englishman living near Bath recently received a ticket for a Frankfort lottery, which he threw aside. The ticket subsequently got into the possession of the servants, four in number, who made up and remitted to the proper quarter the price of the ticket, £1. Recently the original owner was surprised at receiving notice that the ticket forwarded to him had gained the first prize, amounting to £20,000 sterling, which, of course, falls to the lot of the servants.

SPANISH BEGGARS.—The Madrid correspondent of an English paper says:—"I am sure, were Charles Lamb alive, and were he to come to Madrid, he would turn beggar. He threatened to do so once in London, if he lost his pension from the East India Company. The appeals of the Madrid beggars are rarely fruitless. The Spaniards bestow alms as unconcernedly as they roll cigarettes. It is one of the conditions of existence."

THE POISON OF "PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—Three young workwomen in good health recently entered the service of a Paris manufacturer, who engaged them in filling boxes with the dangerous toys known as Pharaoh's serpents. After continuing their work for some days they were seized with an alarming illness, and were obliged to be removed to the hospital. Their lives have been saved, but their health is ruined.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL AT SALEM, MASS.—In the year 1851 Nathaniel West, Esq., of Salem, left a fund of $25,000 for the purpose of founding a nautical school at that seaport in fifteen years. The fund becomes available this year, but there is a question whether it is expedient to accept the fund, Salem not now taking rank as a city of much commercial importance.

OFFICIAL INFLUENCE IN FRANCE.—M. Hastrom, a banker at Poitiers, and ex-mayor of that town, lately absconded to escape from his creditors. He managed to get off very cleverly. He was at Paris when he found that he must fly, and the packet for Brazil, whither he had resolved to go, sailed the same day. He went to the Minister of Commerce, introduced himself as Mayor of Poitiers, and stated that he wished to send a clerk to Brazil on a very important commission. At his request the Minister telegraphed to Bordeaux to detain the packet. This gave M. Hastrom time to get on board, and he is now in Brazil.

WANTS

THREE FULLY COMPETENT CLOTHING Salesmen wanted. None but men of experience and ability will answer.

BENNETT & CO.
Tower Hall,
4 7 3t No. 518 MARKET Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat comprising seven and a half acres of land, a highly ornamented well built stone (rough cast) dwelling, with verandahs and a nice comfortable stable, plenty of shade and fruit trees, water convenient. Situate on the Bristol turnpike, two miles above Frankford, and within half a mile of the magnificent country seat of Edwin Forrest (formerly George H. Stuart's). Accessible by Trenton Railroad and steamboat via Tacony. For further particulars see advertisement of M. Thomas & Sons' sale of April 24.

GEORGE W. STULL, JR.,
4 7 10 14. No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME COUNTRY Seat near Holmesburg, comprising about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, a splendid stone (rough-cast) Dwelling, with verandas, stable coach-house, laundry, etc.; a variety of shade and fruit trees, situate in the square, and bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill, Decatur, and Cambridge streets and about midway between the Holmesburg Railroad station and the Bristol Turnpike. For further particulars see advertisements of M. Thomas & Sons' sale April 24.

GEORGE W. STULL, Jr.,
4 6 thstu5t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No. 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 3 30

TO LET.—THREE ROOMS AND TWO light basements with power, at United States Builders Mill Nos. 22 and 24 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
4 9 3t* ESLER & BROTHERS, Proprietors.

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable.
3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FINE AGATE, BARDIGLIO, AND CASTELLINA VASES; CARD RECEIVERS, BISQUE FIGURES, BRONZE FIGURES, ALABASTER COLUMNS, etc., all of recent importation.

On Tuesday Morning,

13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of the above named fine articles, just landed from Europe.

Will be arranged for examination on Thursday afternoon. 4 10 3t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

CARD—AUCTION SALES.

Regular sales of CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,

Every Tuesday Morning.

Sales of Household Furniture at dwellings; Stocks of Merchandise at stores; Machinery, Tools, etc., at factories, will be attended to on reasonable terms. 4 9 2t

LOST.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money and railroad tickets, of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will please return said tickets to the owner, WILLIAM H. CUNNINGTON, Inquirer Office. 4 10 3t

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by

C. ENGLHOFER,
Attorney-at-law,
3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY

Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts

3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO EAGLE VEIN

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM,

[3 13 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.

TEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal Paid in Gold within Five Years

$250,000 OF BONDS FOR SALE,

Secured by First Mortgage on the Property, Machinery, and Franchises of the

MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

THE MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY has been organized as follows:—

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM McLELLAN, Chambersburg, Pa.

DIRECTORS.

WM. McLELLAN,	Hon. L. P. WILLISTON,
J. M. KIMMELL,	Gen. H. G. SICKELS,
J. ALLISON EYSTER,	CHAMBERS McKIBBEN.
JOHN STEWART,	

TREASURER AND SECRETARY
JEREMIAH COOK.

SOLICITOR.
THEODORE CUYLER.

The Company owns 15,116½ feet of superior Gold Property, a portion of which has been tested for two years, and the yield has been larger than any similar property that has been worked in that rich territory, using an arastra to crush the ore, which does not save more than one-fifth of the gold it has yielded an average of $120 per ton.

The Company have purchased, and are about to ship, two first-class mills with all necessary machinery, which will be started over the plains in May or early in June.

THE GOLD BONDS.

The Bonds for sale are payable in gold in one or five years, and coupons are attached for the interest at ten per cent. in gold.

The entire proceeds of the Company will be devoted to the redemption of the Bonds until they are paid, principal and interest.

The Bonds are for sale at par, and an amount of stock equal to the amount of the Bond will be given to the purchaser without cost.

☞ Business men are invited to call at the Office of the Company and see the various specimens of its ore, with certificates of its value, and get any information desired.

It is confidently expected that the Company will be able to redeem all the bonds in one year from the time the Mills are put in operation, which will be during the coming fall.

Call and get a Prospectus and examine the specimens and certificates.

These bonds will be on the market but a few weeks.

Office of the Company, No. 224 S. FOURTH Street, first floor, front. 4 5 7trp*

THE

AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

MAGNIFICENT

TEA EMPORIUM,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

WEST & BROWN,

Late of No. 140 N. THIRD Street.

Why Pay Enormous Retail Prices for Teas, when you can buy them of first hands, and save from 20 to 30 per cent? [4 7 3t rp

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

Oolongs	65 to 85
Fine Oolong Tea	90 to 1·10
Fine Imperial Tea	$1·00 to 1·25
Fine English Breakfast Tea	1·00 to 1·20
Fine Young Hyson Tea	1·20 to 1·60
Fine Japanese Tea	1·20 to 1·30

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven-octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture, and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.

These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
Warerooms,
4 6 21t rp No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 7 6t

DRY GOODS.

BLACK ALPACAS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES. From 31 to 75 cents per yard. Prices Greatly Reduced.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

LIGHT CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS, FOR LADIES' SACKS AND CLOAKS. Choice Styles, at Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

COLORED ALPACAS, OF CHOICE SHADES, and Superior Qualities, at 50 cents, from a late Auction Sale.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE SOLID CHECK POPLINS, from a late Auction Sale, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, OF ALL SIZES AND GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

COLORED AND WHITE GROUND FIGURED MOHAIRS, from Auction, at Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

[3 20 3mrp

CHESNUT STREET.

ROGERS'

FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,

FOR

CLEANSING AND PRESERVING

THE TEETH.

Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.
3 20 tuths13trp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4·00, usual price $5·50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5·00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at
3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; do. in style unsurpassed.
4 7 9mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE STOCK

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

SACKINGS FOR LADIES

ALSO,

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by [4 3 12t

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 S. SECOND Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS,

Just Received Direct from Europe,

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.

LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.

NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis."

GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.

CHEAP NAPKINS, landing from steamer "Helvetia."

TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.

TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.

NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.

TOWELINGS by the yard.

CRASH DIAPER, HUCK, ETC.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS, in White, Colored, and Fancy.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.

SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.

BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.

LINEN CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.

Linen Buyers will save time and money by coming direct to

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

3 31 stuth] No. 828 ARCH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT St.

SILKS,

RIBBONS,

AND MILLINERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, ETC

Gold the Basis of Prices.

[4 6 stuth

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FULL LINE OF

ZEPHYR WORSTED,

FOR SPRING SALES.

SOLD FULL WEIGHT.

SLIPPERS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
CUSHIONS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
CLUNEY LACE.
A FULL LINE OF STAPLE TRIMMINGS.

RAPSON'S
4 5 8t4p*] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS OF DESIRABLE MIXTURES, FROM 37½ TO 75 CTS PER YARD.

AUCTION LOTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

NEW LOTS OF SPRING GOODS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES OF BRITISH GOODS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 9 3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—

Another lot of 6000 yards of Bleached Muslin, best in the city, for 25 cents.

Bleached Muslins, yard wide, best makes.

Unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.

Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 24 cents per yard.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

Bleached Muslins, full 1¼ yard wide, 31¼ cents per yard.

Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.

Best quality Calicoes, fast colors, 18¾ cts. per yard.

American and French Ginghams.

Plaid Poil de Chevre, 25 cents per yard.

Just opened, 500 dozen Linen Napkins, warranted all linen, $2·38, $2·45, $2·50, $2·60, $2·75, up to $5·00 per dozen.

Table Cloths and Table Linens.

Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 62, 75, up to $1·40 per yard.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.

Linen Bird-eye for Aprons.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft-finish Cambric, Jaconet and Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Muslins, and Victoria Lawns, Plaid and Striped Muslins, Shirred Muslins.

Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.

Gents' Neck-Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

Cambric Edgings, Insertings and Flouncings, Dimity Bands, etc. etc.

Good quality Bonnet Ribbons.

Nos. 4 and 5 Corded edge Ribbons.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 31

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

MARKET AND NINTH STREETS

COOPER & CONARD,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK TO CORRESPOND WITH VERY LOWEST PRESENT RATES.

Spring Cloth Sacques.

Wool De Laines, 38 and 50 cents.

Black De Laines, 50 and 55 cents.

Damask Cloths and Napkins.

Soft Finish Cambrics.

White Marseilles, 75 cents.

Muslins Much Cheaper. [3 29thstu2w5p

Best Calicoes, 20 to 25 cents.

3500 yards Best Cassimeres, $1·75.

NOW OPEN,

PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.

RICH SILK BASQUINES.

RICH SILK JACKETS.

RICH SILK CIRCLES.

DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.

DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES.

DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES.

FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.

DENTELLE DES INDES.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS.

WHITE LACE SHAWLS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

THE SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1866.

Curls and Puffs, and Padding,
 Waterfalls and Fizzes,
False Maria-Janes,
 And artificial Lizzies,
Wool from Merino,
 Also from the nigger,
Done in whopping pads
 And fastly grown bigger.

Oh! were fashions ever
 Equal to the present?
Half a sack of taters
 Three-quarters of a [illegible]
Beads as big as crick[illegible] pheasant.
 Buttons large as [illegible]-balls,
Here's a pail of [illegible] dishes,
 And there's a [illegible] anthracite,
[illegible] bowl of fishes.
Cage with tw[illegible]
 Makes a [illegible] o canaries
Kennel w[illegible] pretty hat,
 What [illegible] th a terrier,
Won't [illegible] do you think of that?
 W[illegible] the fathers cluster?
W[illegible] n't the husbands wriggle—
 [illegible] en they see the things come home,
And won't the ladies giggle?

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR.

Autograph Letters of Washington, John Adams, Lafayette, and Alexander Hamilton.

The great Southern Relief Fair, at Baltimore, for which preparations have so long been making by the ladies there, opened at the hall of the Maryland Institute, last Monday evening, under the most favorable auspices. The Baltimore *Sun* says:—

> The scene presented was one not easily described. The immense hall, brilliantly illuminated by hundreds of gas jets, and gayly decorated with national flags, with the various tables and stands adorned with flowers and evergreens, displayed a sight not often witnessed in a lifetime, and was one that could only be appreciated by being seen. The crowd present comprised most respectable citizens of all classes and creeds, religions and politics.
>
> Nearly seven thousand tickets were sold, whilst hundreds of persons were unable to get within hailing distance of the ticket office, and were compelled to return to their homes without gaining admittance.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday has the following:—

> J. Howard McHenry, Esq., has presented to the Fair four autograph letters of Washington, two written by John Adams, two by Lafayette, and two by Alexander Hamilton, making ten autograph letters in all. They are all addressed to the Hon. James M. McHenry, the grandfather of the donor, who was on the staff of Washington in the revolution, and was subsequently Secretary under both of his administrations. These letters have been preserved in the family until now. All the letters treat of political matters, with the exception of the two by Lafayette, which are letters of introduction. One of these is especially interesting, as introducing to kind attention Mr. McHenry M. Michaux, whose work on the forest trees of America is still regarded as the best extant.

(Private.)

MOUNT VERNON, 19th Oct., 1796.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 14th came duly to hand. On the contents of the enclosure I shall make no comments till I see you, which probably will be on or about the first of next month.

Let me remind you of what I have before requested—namely, to have noted against my arrival all those things which will be fit and proper subjects for my communication to Congress (in the speech) at the opening of the session, that I may have time to consider and digest such of them as are proper for that occasion before the meeting of it.

I am always and sincerely, your affectionate
GO WASHINGTON.
James McHenry, Secretary of War, Philadelphia.

—

MOUNT VERNON, 22d June, 1798.

Dear Sir—I am not disposed to withdraw your attention from more important matters, or to be troublesome in any degree, or to press my correspondence upon you. But not having ever heard whether my letter, of which the enclosed is taken from a press copy, ever reached your hands, I am induced to make the inquiry.

I wish also to know what has been done with a letter of mine, put under cover to you (early in March last), to be forwarded or suppressed, at your discretion, to a Mr. John Parker, who exhibited proposals to the public for compiling a complete edition of all the journals of Congress, from the earliest period of them down to the present day?

With respect, I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
GO. WASHINGTON.
James McHenry, Esq.

—

(Private.)

MOUNT VERNON, 27th July, 1793.

Dear Sir—The Grayheads of Alexandria, pretty numerous, it seems, and composed of all the respectable old people of the place, having formed themselves into a *company, for the defense of the town and its vicinity, are in want of colors; and it being intimated that the presentation of them by Mrs. Washington would be flattering to them, I take the liberty of requesting the favor of you to have made and send to me as soon as convenient such as will be appropriate to the occasion—handsome, but not more expensive than becomes Republicans (not Bachite Republicans) is required. If you think a motto would be proper, the choice of one, "chaste and unassuming," is left to your own judgment. Send the cost, and the money shall be remitted by

Yours, always, GO. WASHINGTON.
James McHenry, Esq.
*Infantry.

—

EAST CHESTER, 20 miles from New York, October 15, 1797.

Dear Sir—I arrived with my family at this place four days ago, and propose to remain here and at New York, till the meeting of Congress. Letters addressed to me, to the care of Charles Adams, Esq., Counsellor at Law, in New York, will soon find me.

I pray you to commit to writing such things as you judge necessary to be communicated or recommended to Congress at the opening of the session, and convey them to me, as early as possible. And to give me your opinion, whether the prevalent sickness in Philadelphia, is so dangerous to the lives or health of the members as to make it necessary to convene them at any other place.

With great regard, I am, dear sir,
Your most obedient, JOHN ADAMS.
James McHenry, Esq., Secretary of War.

—

VIENNA, September the 8d.

Dear McHenry—This letter will be delivered by M. Michaux, whom the King has sent to collect seeds, trees, and so on, which he intends raising in his favorite country seat—as it is a personal affair, every assistance and advice will be particularly pleasing—and as I want them to be satisfied, I recommend the bearer to you, who, from the state of a plain farmer, has rose to have a name among learned men.

I am on my tour through Germany—and with my best respects to your lady, am your affectionate friend, LAFAYETTE.

Pray introduce him to Tilmangh Smith, and all other friends.

—

(Private.)

NEW YORK, July 22d, 1798.

My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing one from Gen. Washington, came to hand this day.

The object you suggest in it is one which, no doubt, deserves a primary attention, and it will be paid to it. But it will be useful that I should shortly confer with you fully on a variety of subjects, and after receiving an official communication of my appointment, I shall without delay repair to Philadelphia.

I count always upon your confidence as well in my personal friendship for you as in my zeal for the public service; and having no inclination to spare myself, it only remains for us to trace together the plan in which I can best second your operations, and promote the service.

Yours, with true attachment,
A. HAMILTON.

NEW YORK, July 22d, 1798.

P. S.—In some instances we have missed it in our Brigadiers. It is very essential there should be no mistake about the field office—*Festina lente*—in your choice of officers.

J. McHenry, Esq., etc.

—

(Private.)

NEW YORK, December 26, 1798.

Dr. Sir—As it may possibly not have come to you through any other channel, I think it well to inform you that General Huntington has been displeased at not having received official notice of his appointment with his commission. This, if not already so, ought to be remedied.

I hear nothing of nominations. What malignant influence hangs upon our military affairs?

With great esteem and regard
Your obedient servant,
A. HAMILTON.

P. S.—I left with General Pinckney a project of a Military School which he was to have sent me. Has he quitted Philadelphia? If so, have you heard anything of this paper? I want it.

James McHenry, Esq.

FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Another Levy Upon the Matamoras Merchants—Matamoras Almost Invested by the Liberals—General Garza to the Imperial Troops—They are Besought to Forsake the Cause of the Empire.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 26.—On the 20th General Mejia called a meeting of the merchants of Matamoras, and informed them that on account of the non-arrival of funds to pay his troops he found it necessary to borrow $85,000 from them, with the promise that it should be refunded as soon as the money arrived; but as this sort of thing had been resorted to several times before, they, the merchants, could not see it, but promised the money if fifty per cent. of the duties should be removed, and the transit or one-fourth duty be restored. But Mejia refused, and threatened to remove his troops.

A commission was appointed, and they have been assessed and obliged to pay the money. I get this from a merchant in Matamoras, a friend of mine, and one of the victims. They are exasperated at these continued forced loans.

Out of about 3000 troops at Matamoras, Mejia has not 500 that he can rely upon, and he does not dare to go beyond his breastworks. The Liberals are hovering around him, coming within a mile or two of Matamoras, and carrying off cattle. The stage line between Matamoras and Bagdad (Boca del Rio) has been withdrawn on account of the danger on the road.

General Juan J. de la Garza has issued the following:—

> The General Commanding in Chief the Forces of the Central and Southern Districts of Tamaulipas to the Troops of any nationality sustaining the Empire:—
>
> Soldiers:—It is four years since you were brought here to fight us, who only ask to govern ourselves according to republican principles. You are made to believe that the ridiculous throne of Maximilian can be consolidated in this country, and you have not been told that we are so far from accepting it, that the only Emperor we ever had—Iturbide—paid with his head for the title he bore so short a time.
>
> Iturbide was Mexican—was supported by Mexicans; he had in his favor the great renown which he justly obtained by making us shake off the Spanish yoke—and yet he fell. Do you think that a foreigner, sustained by foreigners, who comes from Austria begging the protection of Napoleon III to make himself Emperor of a country which does not even know him, can long usurp the supreme power of our country? Soldiers, you have been misled. In lieu of a military promenade, which you thought to take through our country, you find that every one of our defiles swarm with Liberal forces, always ready to oppose you.
>
> Many among you have come to make part of the so-called Guard of the Emperatrez, but in place of the life of luxury which you expected, you are obliged to run over Mexico from one end to the other, to meet death at the hands of the audacious guerillas.
>
> French, Germans, Belgians, Italians—I address myself to all foreigners who compose the Imperial army—our country has magnificent lands, which only await laborious hands to repay with usury the trouble of cultivation. Abandon that army which wages such an unjust war upon us; come where the defenders of Mexican independence are found. If you wish to share our toils, you shall enjoy the same privileges as the republican soldier; if you prefer your passports for the North, or any other foreign country, they shall be furnished you, with all the securities of our legislation. But if you wish to settle as peaceable citizens on any part of our lands, you shall be protected so that you may live quietly.
>
> Many among us formerly belonged to the French army and the Foreign Legion; they can tell you how they have been treated. You will then see that I do not mislead you.
>
> JUAN J. DE LA GARZA,
> General-in-Chief of the Independent forces of the Central and Southern Districts of Tamaulipas.
> Victoria, February 22, 1866.

This is backed up by the following:—

> VICTORIA, February 20, 1866.
>
> Dear Comrades:—We hereby inform you that we start to-day for the frontier. You need not be at all troubled about us. From Tula you go to Palmillas; the commander is very good; he furnishes horses and also money to go to Victoria. Here you are paid three reals a day, and all you need if you want to serve; and if you do not want to serve, you can get a pass to cross the frontier. You need not serve unless you want to; so comrades come soon.
>
> Comrades, the General wants you all to come. Your companions greet you!—C. Feight, Feofilo Bauman, Frederich Schwab, Paul Grabowsky, Peter Goebel, Louis George, George Beuhrer, Feoplo Hirzel, Nicolas Manger.—*N. O. Times, 4th inst.*

The English Turf.

DUTIES, INCOMES, AND TRAINING OF THE GREAT JOCKEYS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 22.

A squabble between the Marquis of Hastings and Grimshaw, the jockey, has given the uninitiated an insight into the duties and earnings of the small men who ride for the great stakes of the English turf. Lord Hastings was Grimshaw's first master—*i. e.*, when his lordship started a horse for a race, Grimshaw was bound to ride the animal, being at liberty when his first master did not want him to ride for anybody else who would employ and pay him. For this service Lord Hastings gave Grimshaw a retaining fee of £600 a year, paying him besides £5 for each race won, and £3 for each race lost, and his travelling expenses. The jockey's income from these sources and from presents made to him by backers or winners ridden by him is computed to have been between £2000 and £3000 a year. But a jockey's life is laborious, dangerous, and often brief. In order to obtain eminence in the profession, clear brains, strict honesty and sobriety, and stout heart, with a very lean and active habit of body are required. We read last week of a lad being called upon to "waste" seven pounds in twenty-four hours, and doing it. The young animals which jockeys have to ride are often vicious and difficult to manage, and the temptations to which their honesty is exposed are extreme. Lord Hastings dismissed Grimshaw because he refused to ride a colt which he deemed unsafe.

LEWES COURSE, MARCH 23—A SWEEPSTAKES—HALF A MILE.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's b. f. Miller's Maid, by Buccaneer—Velleda, 2 yrs., 6st. 9lb..........(Grace) 1
Mr. Baresse's Eugenie, 3 yrs., 8st. 6lb..(Mordan) 2
Mr. England's Moss Rose, 3 yrs., 8st. 6lb. (E. Forster) 3
Mr. W. G. Bennett's Carnizette, 3 yrs., 8st. 11lb. (Hibberd) 4

Betting—6 to 4 on Miller's Maid, 3 to 1 against Moss Rose, 100 to 15 against Carnizette. The latter for a few strides made play, when Miller's Maid (who lost several lengths in starting) took up the running and won in a canter by four lengths. A length separated second and third. The winner was bought in for 210 guineas.

OBITUARY.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.

Ebenezer T. Andrews, a veteran soldier of 1812, and a most esteemed citizen of Massachusetts, died April 8, at his residence in Charlestown, at the advanced age of 77 years.

Few men have left a more pure and honorable record than Mr. Andrews. To the residents of Charlestown he was particularly endeared, though his open character, and upright, manly actions in all matters, made him a universal favorite, and everywhere gained for him the esteem of good men; and the purity of his character was so generally appreciated, that through the State he was known as "honest old Mr. Andrews of Charlestown."

As a patriot and a soldier he took the greatest interest in the war just ended, and, too old and feeble to go himself, he bid his four sons go and sustain his dignity and honor in the field, saying that if it was God's will, he would rather lose them—the pride of his old age—and all else he had, than that one star of the old flag should be dimmed, or the least particle of its glory lost.

To him, and such as him, the country cannot do too much honor. Their names will last ever green in every heart.

S. K. G. NELLIS, THE ARMLESS MAN.

Died at Lapuez, Bolivia, on the 4th day of December, 1865, S. K. G. Nellis, a well-known citizen of New York. Mr. Nellis will be remembered by our citizens as the world-renowned wonder. Born without arms, he became a proficient with his feet and accommodated himself to nature's deprivation, exhibiting himself through the world at the advice of scientific and medical men. He could write what would be termed a good hand, and as a cutter of profiles and ornamental valentines with scissors, Mr. Nellis never had an equal in this country. The great variety of his performances with his feet was truly wonderful. Mr. Nellis was as famous for his gentlemanly manners and comprehensive mind as for his wonderful exhibitions and his family and friends will long continue to miss the vacant place made in their midst by his demise. Mr. Nellis was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., and at the time of his death was in the forty-eighth year of his age. His death was caused by apoplexy.

CHINA GOING UP.—The Staffordshire (England) manufacturers have advanced the prices of china and earthenware at the rate of about ten per cent., owing to the enhanced value of labor and materials.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION
Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make, Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP UNDER-GARMENTS.
ALSO,
COVERED FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS.
THE NEW-STYLE TIE,
From the Opera "L'Africaine." 3 21 mwslmr

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street

I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
at the lowest prices
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27tuths1mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street, WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

1866. SPRING. 1866.
OPENING
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 1m] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock o.
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
4 5 1m] DECORATIONS, ETC.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22§rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES. RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

FURNITURE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 §

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 7 12

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,
Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their
SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS,
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS
OF
Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Which they offer at prices corresponding with
THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.
We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.
Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet
Extra Superfine Ingrain.
JUST RECEIVED,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY
Canton Mattings,
OF ALL WIDTHS.
McCallums, Crease & Sloan,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
[3 24 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!
LEEDOM & SHAW
Are now opening a full assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Carpets.
These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.
No. 910 ARCH Street,
3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer,
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
Wm. N. Needles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President
3 20§ THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w[orld]
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land [ca]rriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	104,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,560·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks ......$55,956 89 Cash in Drawer ...... 678·48	56,635·27
		$1,253,630·19

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig.	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton.	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents o[f all] descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at th[e] General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th[e] Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. B[illegible] of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Comme[rce]
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market stree[t]
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & C[o.]
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut stree[t]

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania T[hird month] 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE 7 28§
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY O[F] PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux.
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Spurgeon's Divinity School, supported by voluntary contributions, has now nearly one hundred students in it, and out of the fifty-nine students who have become Baptist ministers the past year, forty have gone from this institution.

—A strong petition has been sent from England to the Pope of Rome, asking for a restoration of communion between the two churches. The London *Patriot* says:—"People may smile at the absurdity of such attempts, but parties putting them forth are in earnest, and are men of settled purpose."

MEXICO.—An attempt has been made to reconcile the Pope and the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. The draft of a *concordat*, which has been prepared at Rome, is said to be satisfactory to the Mexican Emperor.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Bishop Colenso has now been formally excommunicated by the Bishop of Cape Town, as the Metropolitan of South Africa.

WESTERN AFRICA.—According to official statements, the Republic of Liberia has brought under its control 200,000 of the aborigines, besides 6000 recaptured from slave ships. It has turned more than 500 miles of coast from being a horrid slave mart to the peaceful and honest pursuits of agriculture and commerce. More than 150 churches have been erected. About 200 schools are in operation; 20,000 children have been taught in English, and 20,000 persons have united with the churches. There are between sixty and seventy settlements, and their commerce annually amounts to between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars.

DOMESTIC.

EPISCOPAL.—The Anglican Diocese of Florida has withdrawn from the "General Council" of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the late Confederate States, and reunited with the Church in the United States. The "General Council," we believe, consists now of the Bishop of Virginia.

—The colored Episcopalians of Charleston have organized two congregations in that city, with the full approbation of the Bishops, the convention, and the hearty God-speed of all the clergy.

COST OF CHURCH SUPPORT.—The following estimate, founded upon the United States census, has been made of the probable amount which it costs the individual members of the different churches in this country to sustain them:—A Baptist or Methodist, $3·40; a Presbyterian, $6; Congregationalist, $10; a Roman Catholic, $14; an Episcopalian, $10; a Reformed Dutch, $22; a Unitarian, $23.

METHODIST.—The revival at Williamsport, Pa., has resulted in additions to the several churches of over seven hundred converts; about one-half of that number have united with the three Methodist Episcopal churches of Williamsport.

—During the last month the New York *Christian Advocate* has reported revivals to the following large extent:—March 1, 4400 conversions and accessions; March 8, 4367; March 15, 2333; March 22, 2688; March 29, 1748. Total for the month, 15,436.

CONGREGATIONAL.—It is stated that an extensive but quiet revival is progressing in all the churches of New Bedford, Mass., and is extending to neighboring churches.

—A Congregational Church has been organized at Webster, Mo., twelve miles from St. Louis. This is the twenty-second Congregational Church in Missouri.

BAPTIST.—A church of this denomination in Chicago has just been dedicated. The cost is $200,000, and it is a magnificent edifice. When the dedication Sabbath dawned, $50,000 were to be secured, or the organ, tower, and bell, one or all, would be missing, or unpaid for, if obtained. A collection of $53,000 was obtained during the two services of the day—$47,000 in the morning and $6000 in the evening.

—An extensive revival is in progress in the First Baptist Church of Baltimore. Nearly one hundred have been received for baptism, including one Methodist Minister and one Episcopal.

REFORMED DUTCH.—The Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church states that "the financial year of the Board of Foreign Missions closes on the 30th of April. To conclude the year without debt, $27,000 are still needed."

—The reports from numerous churches of this denomination, embracing all parts of the country, indicate extraordinary and powerful revivals of religion. The additions to these churches within a few weeks must be many thousand.

—The Presbytery of New York (O. S.) has passed an earnest appeal in favor of the sailors, and the new church opened for their benefit in Market street, late the Market Street Reformed Dutch Church.

—The Trustees of Lafayette College met at Easton, Pa., March 28, and organized a scientific course. Mr. A. Pardee, of Hazleton, gave $100,000, and Mr. William Davidson, of Philadelphia, endowed the chair of Chemistry.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—In the course of the present year a National Synod of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States is to be held. Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, will preside.

Remarkable History of a Torpedo-Boat.

General Maury's report of the defense of Mobile narrates the eventful history of a torpedo-boat as follows:—

It was built of boiler iron, was about thirty-five feet long and was manned by a crew of nine men, eight of whom worked the propeller by hand. The ninth steered the boat and regulated her movements below the surface of the water. She could be submerged at pleasure to any desired depth, or could be propelled upon the surface. In smooth still water her movements were exactly controlled, and her speed was about four knots. It was intended that she should approach any vessel lying at anchor, pass under her keel, and drag a floating torpedo, which would explode on striking the side or bottom of the ship attacked. She could remain submerged more than half an hour without inconvenience to her crew. Soon after her arrival in Charleston, Lieutenant Payne, of the Confederate navy, with eight others, volunteered to attack the Federal fleet with her. While preparing for their expedition the swell of a passing steamer caused the boat to sink suddenly, and all hands, except Lieutenant Payne, who at the moment was standing in the open hatchway, perished. She was soon raised, and again made ready for service. Lieutenant Payne again volunteered to command her. While lying near Fort Sumter she capsized, and again sunk in deep water, drowning all hands except her commander and two others.

Being again raised and prepared for action, Mr. Auniev, one of the constructors, made an experimental cruise in her in Cooper river. While submerged at great depth, from some unknown cause she became unmanageable, and remained for many days on the bottom of the river with her crew of nine dead men.

A fourth time was the boat raised, and Lieutenant Dixon, of Mobile, of the 21st Volunteers, with eight others, went out of Charleston harbor in her, and attacked and sunk the Federal steamer *Housatonic*.

Her mission at last accomplished, she disappeared forever with her crew. Nothing is known of their fate, but it is believed they went down with the enemy.

Important Railroad News from the Border.

CROSS CREEK, KANSAS, 370 MILES WEST OF ST. LOUIS, 3 P. M., April 8, 1866.—Yesterday the last rail was laid at the State line of Missouri and Kansas, connecting the Missouri Pacific Railroad and Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. The spikes were driven by Daniel R. Garrison, Vice-President Pacific Railroad; John D. Perry, President Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; R. M. Shoemaker, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; and Thomas L. Price, Director Union Pacific Railroad.

To-day the above-named gentleman, accompanied by W. H. Clements, President Little Miami Railroad, J. H. Jewett, President Central Ohio Railroad, and Colonel Potter, Chief Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, passed over the Union Pacific Railroad (a distance of 90 miles) to this point, and all expressed themselves delighted with the beauty and fertility of the country, and the excellent construction of the roadway. Early in June the road will be open for traffic to Fort Riley. JAMES ARCHER.

—*St. Louis Republican, 7th.*

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 304 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 29 12t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 t No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
22 COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors,
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 13[illegible] Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. [illegible] Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists.
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. [W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF
PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL,
SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND,
AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours.—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·30 and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., 12·37, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·30 A. M., Way Mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4·45 P. M.

3 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00	"
Fast Line	at 12·00	M.
Parkesburg	at 1·00	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	"
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30	"
Erie Mail*	at 9·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express‡	at 1·10	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Parkesburg	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·30	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

Y INTELLIGENCE

[Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

DEATH OF AN OLD PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT.—George Hacker, Esq., one of our oldest merchants, died on Sunday last, at the green old age of eighty-one. Mr. Hacker was born in London, but his family removed to this country when he was a child. All his relatives died of yellow fever in 1793, and he was left alone in a strange land to struggle for a livelihood. When quite a young man he commenced the crockery business, and was one of the earliest who engaged in that trade. He was afterwards engaged in the dry-goods business, but some years ago retired upon an ample competence. For fifty two years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and prominent in all the operations of that denomination. He was baptised in the Delaware over half a century ago, at the spot where Maiden street wharf has since been built. At that time no dock was there, and the stream flowed up to the sandy shores. He was a member then of the Budd Street Baptist Church. He has communed for years past at the Spruce Street Church, of which Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith is pastor. His funeral will be solemnized to-morrow morning at 11 A. M., from the house of his son, Mr. William P. Hacker, corner Eighth and Pine streets. Mr. Hacker was not only generally known, but universally respected in commercial circles. He leaves a wife and three children.

LAUNCH OF THE "ROMAN."—This new propeller, owned by Henry Winsor & Co., and one of the line plying between Philadelphia and Boston, was launched this morning at 8·45, from the ship-yard of John W. Lynn, the builder, at the foot of Reed street, just below [illegible]ard. Everything worked without a [illegible] the Navy [illegible] was superintended [illegible] iar. The whole affair w[illegible] Mr. Lynn, and the knocking away of the blocks was the signal for the dashing of a bottle of champagne over the bows by Miss Kate Ireland, the young lady selected to discharge this delicate duty. The vessel was decorated with the national ensign and a variety of streamers. A large number of ladies were on board, and the adjoining wharves crowded with spectators. The *Roman* will take its place on the line about the latter end of May. The Directors of the Southern Steamship line were present as visitors.

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—This morning about 8 o'clock, a violent assault and battery was committed by a man named Turner on another man named Crossin, in the neighborhood of Juniper and Market streets. It appeared that Turner keeps a tavern in Market below Juniper, and Crossin boarded in the house. Some difficulty ensued this morning, during which Crossin was charged with unbecoming conduct towards Turner's son. A row ensued, when Turner took out a knife and made a violent rush at Crossin, stabbing him both above and below the eye, and so seriously injuring the latter that he will probably lose his eyesight. Crossin was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Turner was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Jones.

ASSAULTED WITH AN IRON BAR.—John Murray and Thomas Londey were arrested last evening for committing an aggravated assault and battery on a man named Peter Lamon, at the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad depot. Lamon is the stable boss at the depot, and, it is alleged, he was instrumental in having one of the assaulting party discharged; for which act he was attacked with a bar of iron. A violent blow was aimed at his head, which he dodged, and caught the iron bar on his arm. He ran across the bar room, and took refuge in the stables, thus escaping further injury. Murray and Londey were committed by Alderman Lutz.

LOST HIS WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN.—John Hagin hails from Corning, N. Y., and was stopping at the Ridgway House with his family. Mr. Hagin is not acquainted with the streets of the city, nor are his family either. Yesterday evening he sallied out from his hotel, in company with his wife and four children, to see the sights. While walking along Eleventh street he left them temporarily to make a small purchase at a corner store. Not coming out of the door he entered, by some means he got separated from his family. He could not find them in any direction, and at last accounts had not yet obtained any clue to them.

RATHER NOVEL SLEEPING APARTMENTS.—William Thomas is rather a genteel looking young man, who was detected last evening while in the act of getting into a church in Vine street, below Eighth, by means of climbing through the side window. Officer Williamson discovered him in the act, and took him into custody. Thomas stated that he had no place to sleep, and was told by some persons that if he got into the church he would find it warm and comfortable, and could rest there without disturbance. Alderman Jones, who heard the case, did not exactly believe the story, and held him in $1500 bail.

DISTURBANCE IN A CHESNUT STREET SALOON.—At a very early hour this morning a man named Edward Gilmore, who keeps a tavern at Letitia court and Market street, went to the New York Saloon, in Chesnut street, below Fourth, and got into a difficulty with two men there. After high words had been used, blows were resorted to and Gilmore was severely handled, being badly beaten about the head. One of the party, named James McCormick, was arrested, and held in $500 bail by Alderman Godbou.

A NEW DINING PLACE.—Messrs. Burroughs and Van Horn gave a pleasant social entertainment yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the opening of their new dining saloon at the S. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. It is the intention of the proprietors of this new place to furnish well-appointed meals at cheap rates, and those having business in the Courts will find the establishment a great convenience. By a judicious arrangement of the saloon the strictest privacy of the patrons is obtained.

WE WOULD call special attention to the extensive outfitting establishment for children, of M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street. Their stock comprises the most recent Paris styles for boys, girls, infants, and misses, and for elegance of design and workmanship cannot be surpassed. They give a grand opening for spring and summer, on Wednesday, April 11.

ASSAULTING A YOUNG LADY.—Philip Fair has been belieing his name by getting mixed up in a very foul proceeding. It appears that a young lady and gentleman were quietly walking along in the Fourteenth Ward, when Fair assaulted the lady and gentleman, and finished by knocking the lady down. Philip was arrested and held in $600 bail by Recorder Eneu.

RUN OVER BY A HOSE CARRIAGE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a man named Oscar Beiggar, was run over by the Southwark Hose carriage, at Third and South streets, and severely injured. Beiggar was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital by High Constable Barton.

MARVIN & CO.'S SAFES.—We invite the attention of our readers to a recommendation which appears in our advertising columns to-day, for Marvin & Co.'s celebrated alum and plaster fire-proof safes, from the well-known firm of William A. Drown & Co.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock this morning, an unknown white man was found drowned at South street wharf, Delaware. From the appearance of the body, it is thought it had lain in the water for some time.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—A man named Peter Kerns was charged yesterday with stealing a horse and wagon. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Tunison to answer.

A FOUNDLING.—Last evening a male child, apparently four years of age, was found in the neighborhood of Ninth and Filbert streets. The waif of humanity was sent to the Almshouse.

THE ANXIOUS MOTHER SATISFIED.—

"Land's sakes! The worry that I've had
With Josh I can't begin to tell;
He's such an awful dressy lad,
And clothes have been so dear this spell,
Says I, 'You can't spend cash this way!'
My grief! I've *fit* and *fit* about it,
Until Josh says, the other day,
'Well, I'll please us both—don't doubt it—
Splendid suits that "Tower" does keep,
And even *you* will own they're cheap!'"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—There are probably but few fashionable ladies who are not familiar with the popular Paris Cloak and Mantilla Emporium of Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street. They may, however, not all be aware that to this handsomely arranged and well-ordered establishment there has just been added the new Dress-making Department, to which we are about to direct their attention. The spacious ground floor of the house (which has a depth of two hundred and fifty feet) richly admits of the improvement referred to. The two Reception Rooms of the latter are located immediately back of the grand Sales and Display Room (which they divide from the manufacturing apartments in the rear of the building), and are fitted up with a degree of elegance that cannot fail to please every lady of taste. These apartments constitute the *fitting* rooms of the new Dress-making Department. Orders are already flowing in upon them, and the fact that their facilities are such as to preclude the possibility of disappointing their customers in the delivery of their orders at the time promised, will speedily render this addition to their business a highly popular, if not an indispensable feature to the ladies of our city, as well as to those residing at a distance, who, in coming here, may wish to be speedily and promptly supplied with new dresses.

THEIR RECENT OPENING.

The spring "opening" of this popular house has just taken place—in fact it may be said to be taking place continuously, as every day adds a large number of new garments to their stock to take the place of those that are being sold. Their nominal "opening," however, was a brilliant success having far exceeded in extent and richness any former exhibition of the kind in this city. In fact, it is no longer necessary for the most exacting votaries of fashion to send their orders abroad, as every "new thing under the sun" in this branch of manufactures speedily finds its way to No. 920 Chesnut street. The opening of spring fashions in Paris, we may remark in confirmation of this, takes place at the Fete of Longchamps, during Passion Week, and it will gratify our fair readers to learn that all the novelties designed by the Parisian modistes for that great festival have been duplicated in samples and can now be seen in Messrs. Proctor & Co.'s store; so that there is not a single Parisian idea that American ladies may choose to adopt to which they have not access in this magnificent display.

One of the most popular novelties of the season in this department is a pretty, short jacket adapted for what is termed the demi-season or early spring. This garment is made in a numberless variety of beautiful textures, of various descriptions, many of which have a lightness and grace which will make them suitable to be worn throughout the entire season. We also noticed in the opening a superb collection of Black Silk Basquines, Sacques, Rotondes (a new name for Circular), Mantillas, *et cetera.* In Shawls, the Lama Lace, and the rich new article called *Dentelle des Indes*, are handsomely presented in all the various styles—shawls, half shawls, circulars, bournous, etc. But all that we might add could give but a feeble idea of the substantial merits of this princely or rather queenly stock, and we, therefore, submit them to fairer jurors, well assured that they will be disposed of with commendable judgment, and, it is hoped, with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

THE VARYING TEMPERATURE of the season is rapidly producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful, and what may seem trifling Coughs and Colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came" in many cases results in laying the seeds of Consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured, and its long established reputation is one guarantee of its efficacy as a most valuable remedy for all Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affections. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE WOMEN ON THE BORDER are smuggling whisky over from Canada into the United States by having the frame-work of their crinolines made of tin tubes and filled with the liquors; so say the papers. We have seen men with their clothes full of whisky, or, in other words, full of man and the man full of whisky. The clothing was not from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, as their clothing is never too tight for comfort.

Spring suits now on hand of a great variety and at reduced prices. Call and see them.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

UPHOLSTERY.—Get Patten to do your Upholstery work. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

SEE Patten's Dollar Shades, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—A rare opportunity; profit by it, by having your Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Beautiful styles, of accurate and artistic execution.

VERANDAH AWNINGS.—Order them at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

AUCTION CURTAINS—Don't fail to see them, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No [illegible] SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

GITHENS—NORTH.—On Wednesday, April 4, by the Rev. W. Walton, Mr. JOHN H. GITHENS to Miss REBECCA J. NORTH, both of Camden, N. J.

McKNIGHT—CAMPBELL.—In Philadelphia, Thursday, April 5, by Rev. C. Collins, Jr., Mr. JAMES McKNIGHT to Miss ELIZA CAMPBELL, both of Manayunk.

DIED.

COLLISSON.—On the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, GRANT, youngest son of William H. and Mary U. Collisson, aged 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 111 Bourman street, Germantown, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. **

HACKER.—On Sunday, the 8th instant, GEORGE HACKER, aged 81 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, William P. Hacker, No. 800 Pine street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

HOLMES.—On the 8th instant, Mr. DAVID HOLMES, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 210 East Dauphin street, Kensington.

HUBERT.—On the 8th of January last, of scarlet fever, HARRY HUBERT, aged 28 months. On the 12th of January last, of scarlet fever, EUGENE HUBERT, aged 3 years and 6 months. Also on the 8th instant, of typhoid fever, VICTORINE HUBERT, eldest daughter of Dr. Charles and Virginia Hubert, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral to take place from her father's residence, No. 1019 Coates street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

McCANN.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. RACHEL D., wife of James McCann, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Spruce street, above Second, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's. Interment at St. Mary's, South Fourth street.

ROWAN.—On the 8th instant, MARY JANE, wife of Charles G. Rowan, and daughter of Patience E. and the late Henry A. Gibson, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Powhatan Tent, No. 21, Daughters of the Forest, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 665 Barton street (above Wallace and below Eleventh street), on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

NEW FIRMS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK Sugar Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham, Cheese, and [illegible] Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham Mallets, B[illegible] Tasters, Tap Borers, Box Chisels, etc., etc., [illegible]atchets, Saws, Board Measures, Yard Sticks,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ANTI-FRICTION ROLLERS AND FIXTURES, for Grindstones, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TWO OR THREE DRAWINGS OF A DULL pair of Scissors over Russ's Scissors Sharpener gives them a good cutting edge made at the proper angle. Its simplicity and usefulness will be apparent to any one who will bring a pair of dull scissors and try it. Sold, wholesale and retail, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE KNOX
FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

We have established a branch [illegible] business in Philadelphia, where orders for all [illegible], including GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.

JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700 STRAWBERRY.

The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,

AGRICULTURIST,

And all other desirable kinds.

Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.

Price List free of charge.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents. J. KNOX,
3 21w1m No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—
Having commenced the manufacture of
THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.
Sizes from 3 to 16 feet.
DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.
J. KNOX,
No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
Liberal discount made to dealers. 3 21 wim

DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES
POIL DE CHEVRES, 25 cents cost 40.
FOULARD CHALLIES, 31 cents, cost 45.
FOULARD CHALLIES, 33 cents, cost 48.
GAY PLAID POPLINS, 37½ cents, cost 55.
PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES, 40 cents, cost 55.
PLAID ILLUSIONS, 50 cents, cost 65.
DOUBLE WIDTH PLAIDS, 75 cents, worth $1·00.
DOUBLE WIDTH PLAIDS, 87½ cents, worth $1·25.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 50 cents, worth 65.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 50 cents, worth 75.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 75 cents, worth $1·00.
NEW STYLES CHALLIE DE LAINES, at 25 cents.
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, at prices below the cost of importation.
NEAT PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·25.
NEAT PLAID SILKS, $1·25.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1·50.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1·75.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $2·00.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $2·50.

We have now one of the most complete assortments of SILKS in this city, and we are selling them at lower prices than they can be imported even if gold should go down to a much lower figure. Very many qualities we are selling at the original gold cost.

H. STEEL & SON,
4 9 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

A NEW INVOICE OF
OOLONG TEAS,
FOR SALE AT THE
Market Street Tea House.
BOYD & CO.,
4 9 mwf1m No. 1142 MARKET Street.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.
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The public are invited to call and examine.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 16

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
3 31 sm&th2m Philadelphia.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.
IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

THE CHOLERA
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOD TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the tumors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's highly concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states: *"That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."*

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.